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ART. I.—MEMORIES OF THE WAR.

"Would shake hands with a king upon his throne,
And think it kindness to his majesty.
A stubborn race fearing and flattering none."
The Yankee Nation—HALLECK.

"In climes where fields of tropic vigor rear
Rich crops that task the Southern farmer's care,
Cotton of snowy fleece, luxuriant cane,
And rice with drooping heads of golden grain,
Where safe from fortune, sable laborers share
The feast, rejoicing, that their hands prepare;
Stern in resolve, and ardent like his skies,
To tread the shining path where glory lies,
Frank, courteous, brave, tenacious of his claims,
Prompt to abandon gain for nobler aims,
The dauntless yeoman laughs at war's alarms,
And bids defiance to the world in arms."
The Old South—GRAYSON.

"Safe from harassing doubts and annual fears,
He dreads no famine in unfruitful years;
If harvests fail from inauspicious skies,
The master's providence his food supplies.
No paupers perish here from want of bread—
Far other fortune (free from care and strife
For work or bread) attends the negro's life;
And as through life no pauper want he knows,
Laments no poor-house penance at its close."
The Negro in Lang Syne—GRAYSON.

THE first blow of the war, as it is well known, was struck in the harbor of Charleston. This venerable city which had been the earliest to raise the flag of resistance, was destined to strike boldly and vehemently in its defence, as in a mysterious providence she was destined to suffer beyond all others in the fearful struggle which had been inaugurated.

As soon as South Carolina seceded from the Union, she sent some of her prominent citizens to Washington to arrange for the cession of the fortifications in the harbor, and to agree

upon some terms, if it were practicable, to prevent the effusion of blood. Their efforts proving a failure, other commissioners were sent by the Confederate Government, as soon as it was formed, but with no better success. The pressure from the North was too great to allow Mr. Lincoln to consent to the abandonment of these strongholds, although there is abundant evidence that he inclined to do so at one time, and sanctioned the publication of a paper which committed him to that course. At the critical moment a secret convocation of Northern Governors at Washington in one night changed the programme. Mr. Seward in the language of the day, "coquetted with the commissioners," in order to gain time, and gave assurances which it was alleged were not complied with.

The Confederate authorities though willing to stipulate, pending negotiations, not to disturb in any manner the existing occupation of the forts, very clearly could not consent, having in view their own safety and consistency, to see their garrisons strengthened, or their capacity to maintain themselves in any way increased. The expectation was that by close blockade they would be compelled before long to surrender. On the first attempt of the United States to communicate with Fort Sumter, therefore, the steamer was fired upon and driven back, and when not long after it was understood that a fleet had secretly set sail from a Northern port with the same destination, and with objects not clearly understood, the public mind of the South was aroused to the highest pitch.

Fort Sumter was a strong and almost unassailable work, and at distances ranging from one to three miles was surrounded by other fortifications and works, which were either of ancient date, or had been constructed since the secession of the State. These latter were manned and defended by several thousand State troops under the command of the distinguished Beauregard. That skillful engineer and commander, who had so admirably planned the defenses, was telegraphed as soon as news of the fleet had reached the Confederate Capitol, to open communication with the garrison under Major Anderson, and demand its immediate surrender, and if this should be refused to proceed at once to reduce it.

Acting upon these orders, a memorable day and night were consumed, but at three o'clock in the morning, negotiations having failed, the fire from an immense line of batteries opened upon the devoted fortress, and a rain of shot and shell was poured upon it for twenty-four hours. This the garrison answered with like heroism, until the whole interior of the fort was involved in flames, and the magazines were in immediate danger of explosion. Then amid the shouts of soldiery

along the line of beach, and behind frowning parapets, (which were answered by thousands and tens of thousands in the neighboring city, who from the wharves, house tops, and from every possible position had witnessed the exciting scene,) a white flag was seen to go up, and the roar of battle was followed by the calm of death.

So perfect were the means of aggression and defence, that not a soul was harmed in the protracted and fearful struggle, but as the news of it flashed over the wires, the excitement of the country surpassed everything that had been witnessed in history. Well must we all recall those ever memorable days, and the awful emotions which were aroused. Was it possible, after all, that the issue would be war? Was it possible, there was not wisdom enough among the great men of the country to settle such a question without the shedding of perhaps oceans of blood? Was this, indeed, the beginning of fierce, sanguinary strife between brothers, fathers, sons and friends, and what would be the result, and where would it all end? Was the old flag gone forever, and was it settled beyond appeal that we must maintain a separate government, and do it only by the sword? Sad were the thoughts which could not be repressed, and thoughtful people could not unite in the general jubilation.

At the North the effect was magical. It seemed as if the whole people from Maine to the Chesapeake, and to the Falls of St. Anthony, were made delirious with excitement and passion. All the large cities were covered over with flags, and the neglect to hang them out, incited at once the violence of the mob. A reign of terror had commenced, and woe to the individual who expressed Southern sympathy or betrayed Southern connections. The cry of "war," "war," was alone heard, and it seemed as if millions were ready to rush forward and sweep the South out of existence. It was a time indeed that tried men's souls, but the people of the South never for an instant faltered.

Not until this moment did her people realize the true condition of affairs, and when, immediately after, the President of the United States issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops, it was discovered how little preparation had been made by her for such event. It was vainly thought that the call would not be responded to, and it is certain that the first volunteers regarded themselves as merely called upon to defend the national capital, believed to be in imminent danger. The response was, however, hearty and general, and regrets were now everywhere heard that we had been so long inactive. The great question of arms and munitions of war had

been sadly neglected, and during many favourable months a few only had been introduced. With the product of our heavy exportations immense quantities might have been easily had. Although many thousands were taken from the various fortresses occupied by our troops, they were in part unsuited for service and the alterations and adaptations required mechanics and workshops, of which there was the greatest deficiency among us. So little did the government appreciate the danger, that an appropriation to purchase only some eight or ten thousand muskets was asked, and leading members of the administration declared that the affair would only be one of a few weeks, that our armies could march, if need be, almost unresisted upon New York and Boston, whilst others high in influence were heard to say that they "would undertake to drink all the blood that would be shed."

It was charged, it is true, by the North, that Southern statesmen had so arranged matters aided by the Secretary of War under President Buchanan, Gov. Floyd, that all of the Southern military posts should be abundantly supplied with arms in order that they might readily be used upon an emergency which they foresaw. There was no truth in the allegation likely to affect the reputation of these gentlemen, inasmuch as they had done nothing more than what the law required, which was to make an equal and just distribution of arms between the States, and supply such as had hitherto been neglected. This was the head and front of their offending.

The war had indeed in reality opened, and its fratricidal strife was destined to reign for over four years, converting the land into a very pandemonium.

"What thoughts conflicting then were shared

And something of a strange remorse,
Rebelled against the sanctioned sin of blood,
And Christian wars of natural brotherhood."

CONTRAST OF THE ARMIES.

At the commencement of the war it was evident that the belligerents clearly misunderstood each other. The practice of non-resistance which prevailed at the North, was regarded as an evidence of cowardice by the South, and the ever-vaunted chivalry of the South was considered on the other hand as but the flimsy covering of bluster and bravado. Gen. Scott who at first commanded the Northern armies endeavoured to remove the delusion when he retorted upon those who chided his failures, "that those who had taken him into Mexico, now kept him out of Richmond." The South, however, continued for a

long time to assert that one of its soldiers was a match for three of the Yankees. One of its leading orators, who afterwards sealed his devotion by his blood, confidently asserted that he could *whip* back invasion from the frontiers, and even the little children sung,

"A blue cockade and a rusty gun,
Make those Yankees run like fun."

Certain it is that the South, from its habits and education, enjoyed many and great advantages as a school for arms. Its pursuits and institutions inclined to them, and the nature of the climate was favorable to bold enterprise and adventure. Military schools were common. The shot gun and rifle were familiar companions, and in the management of the horse no people in the world were superior. Her population, too, was homogeneous. The fight was upon her soil. Her homes and hearths were to be defended. Her convictions of duty amounted almost to religious presentiment. Influences such as these account for heroism in her army, which was almost supernatural. It was an army that the earth had never equalled before. The talent, the worth, the intellect, all that was noble and distinguished in the States from Virginia to Texas, (to say nothing of accessions from other quarters,) the descendants of the men who fought with Washington at Yorktown, of the heroes who figured in all the great fights where the national eagles floated, or who vindicated the fame of the nation on the ocean, on the floors of Congress, in the chair of the Presidency or the Cabinet, or in the positions of honor abroad, had buckled on their armor, marshalled their cohorts, and in hot haste rushed to the front. Of one wing of this army even the historian of the enemy could not but exclaim: * "who can ever forget that once looked upon it?—that array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets—that body of incomparable infantry, the Army of Northern Virginia, which for four years carried the revolt on its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentration of power brought against it; which receiving terrible blows did not fail to give the like, and which vital in all its parts died, only with its annihilation."

Taking the whole military establishment of the South into view, it may be said that although its material was of the very best character in many respects, it was deficient in that hardness and inflexibility of purpose, that dogged pertinacity which knew no discouragement, that sternness of discipline which amounted to the precision of machinery, which characterized the army of the enemy. The lack of discipline, for which the officers encountered grave responsibilities, came to be more

* Swinton's Army of the Potomac.

and more seriously felt as the war advanced, and the whole country was covered with straggling soldiers, and desertion, which by severe measures might easily have been suppressed, became a frequent event.

Let it not be told, to the discredit of our people, that they could only be kept in the path of honor and duty by resort to the extreme measures of conscription. Did the enemy succeed better until he had resorted to the draft or exhausted the resources of a meaner alternative, the bounty chest? Was it otherwise when, in the classic days of 1776, desertion of whole companies and regiments left Washington at times almost helpless in front of the British? History, ancient and modern, has shown that no great war, however dear to the heart of the people and essential to their being, can be maintained by what is called moral suasion, and without regard to force. The evils of our conscription were, that it was too loosely and unequally enforced; that the discriminations were frequently odious, and the exemptions or details were multiplied without limit, furnishing what were called bomb proofs, into which thousands of the strong and the young were ensconced to the infinite disgust and demoralization of the common soldiery.

The Federal army, which *at first* consisted in great part of the scum of their cities, in which were intermixed foreigners of every nationality, and in greater numbers, was at first a mere mob, and notwithstanding a drilling of six months, fled in the first fight, on the mere appearance of a panic, and could no more be controlled than a herd of wild buffalo from the prairies. The teaching was worth a hundred victories to the North; and the victory to us proved worse than as many defeats. Henceforth the material improved and grew better and better every day; the infusion of foreigners was less, and the virtues were recognized of native ranks and native swords. The Confederate soldier awoke to the consciousness that an enemy not to be despised was in his front, and that no longer might odds be safely given in any encounter with him.

COMPARE THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TWO ARMIES.

Here stands a FEDERAL camp. A thousand and ten thousand snow-white tents sweep farther than the eye may reach. The Star Spangled Banner of richest silk floats on the breeze, which swells with the "Hail Columbia" or "Yankee Doodle" of some grand band of brass which has figured in the saloons of the metropolitan cities. Sleek and well-fed war horses neigh and prance; great herds of lowing cattle are seen in the rear. In yonder tent officers with blazing insignia and rich broadcloth

send the jest around over all the viands of Fulton market and wines of France. The champagne pops. The fume of regalias scents the air. Velvety mats and cushions and cunningly-devised camp equipage are spread around. Books, newspapers and stationery, maps, charts and pictures! Enter again. This time you are in the soldiers' tent. What comfortable blankets and oil cloths and overcoats which might defy the snows of Greenland; what well-filled haversacks; a little stove warms him, good coffee cheers him; all of those oxen bleed for him, and well-baked bread crowns his board! See that yellow flag. It covers the hospital. Enter if you please. There are piles of bandages, pills and potions and specifics in neat boxes and vessels of glass crown the shelves. Those cases are the most exquisitely-fine instruments of surgery. Those surgeons and those nurses are practised and expert. There are cordials and wines in those bottles. There are lemons and ice and all the delicacies of the tropics in those enclosures. Those sick men are clothed in fine linen and repose on genial couches. That body is being embalmed to be sent home.

Oh, dreary contrast! We are now in a CONFEDERATE camp: no tents are here; the war has worn them out. No silken banner floats—it is in shreds and patches and cannot be replaced. The solitary fife and drum discourse the inspiring strains of "Dixie." Lank and worn the war horse plucks the leaves and barks the trees; a few cows, tough and old and attenuated await their fate. Under that tree gray frocks, faded and worn, with some lace and embroidery, an old newspaper printed on one side, and an old map and a spy glass which was used in the Mexican war, tell that Stonewall Jackson or Forrest are there. Around that fire, smoke dried, reclining on the naked earth, two or three on a blanket, as a matter of economy; the overcoat is in tatters, the haversack is turned inside out, the canteen has been traded for from a Yankee prisoner, the cloak has been picked up on a battle-field—you have the Confederate soldier! Those boots gape and let in the cold and rain; that hat has been shot to pieces; those pantaloons have lost six inches of the extremity—but when can they be replaced? The soldier cooks his hard meal bread and toasts his bacon on the embers, and in his tin cup he has contrived a substitute for coffee, which is not honored by either milk or sugar. Noble soldier! He is not cursing the commissary or the quarter-master, but recounting the adventures of yesterday in which many a dear comrade went down, telling rough jokes of the day, or rejoicing in the glorious conflict of arms which the morrow will bring forth.

But we have said nothing of our hospitals. Seek not to recall

the sickening picture. At first we did very well, but soon, even ordinary comforts were impracticable, and thousands died from the mere want of those ministrations of medicine and genial stimulants which it became impossible to provide!

Let us at least do the army of the North the justice to say, that although it had thousands of base and bad men in its ranks, it had thousands of noble and true ones, and that although it robbed and plundered and burnt and desolated at times, it yet often protected and saved. Some of its leaders were just men and great men. The final report of their chief in command was like a thrilling romance of the Middle Ages. Never commander before since the days of Xerxes or Alexander swayed the movements of such hosts, or regulated the military movements of a million of men operating with a common plan and in accord in a million and a half square miles of territory. The world had seen nothing grander before, and is not likely soon to see it again.

THE DEFENCE OF OUR CITIES.

"Well may we sing her loveliness,
This pleasant land of ours,
Her sunny smiles, her golden fruits,
And all her world of flowers.

"The merry dance delights us not,
As in that better time,
When oft in happy bands we met,
With spirits like our clime."

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS.

The siege and defence of our great cities were among the most striking and impressive events of the war. How can we say enough about the thrilling incidents which pertain to the story of RICHMOND, and which are almost as romantic as the stories that we read of in the books of the Crusades and of Chivalry. Her maidens stripped themselves of their jewels, and her matrons of their plate, when the Confederate coffers were at their ebb; and in every mansion, as in every modest dwelling, her devoted women tended the sick and soothed the sorrow of the dying. We resided a portion of the war in her midst, and made frequent visits to her afterwards, and never could sufficiently extol the spirit and devotion which were found in the same degree nowhere else. Wrapped in flames in the closing hour of the war, she became but a hideous wreck of what Richmond had been.

The fate of WILMINGTON followed close upon that of Fort Fisher, which constituted her defence, but not without a fierce and bloody encounter, and not until for long years she had sur-

nished by her shipping, which defied the blockade, inestimable supplies to the exhausted Confederacy.

CHARLESTON—there she stood, piteously rained upon for nearly two years by shot and shell, a charred and crumbling ruin, yet proudly erect and defiant. No suppliant voice was heard. She had braved the lion and was not appalled by his roar. Mother of the revolution, she never disgraced her progeny. As battery after battery fell that had guarded her approaches, new and stronger ones were reared within. Grimly looking over the bay and over the ruined city sat Sumter, a new Gibraltar, guarded by devoted men under Rhett or Elliot, who, like the Spartans, literally fought under the shadow of the missiles of death which shrouded the sun. The world marvelled that amid those ruins a foothold could still be had; but such was found, and the fortress which was wrested from the enemy by blows, refused to return until blows became of no avail. The city's doom had been settled in battle-fields far away.

We visited Charleston in those stirring days. An accidental fire had swept the abodes of her grand old historic personages, and the shot and shell of the foe had crushed and battered down her splendid business quarters, her warehouses and her quays. Frowning cannon looked out from behind embrasures in her beautiful East Bay battery; the paving stones of her streets had been removed for breastworks, and in the vast domain which stretched from what is called Calhoun street to the battery, no inhabitant was to be seen; houses were closed and deserted, or rather broken through and wrecked; nothing visible but an occasional soldier or negro, whilst the angry bolts fell thick and fast. What rejoicing throughout all the land of the foe as the unheralded ministers of death crashed in upon the devoted city, whilst yet its people reposed in confident security. The idea was expressed by one of their favorite poets:

"It comes like the thief in the gloaming,
It comes and none may foretell
The place of the coming—the glaring;
They live in a sleepless spell
That wizens, and withers, and whitens;
It ages the young, and the bloom
Of the maiden in ashes of roses—
The swamp angel broods in his gloom.

"Who weeps for the woeful city,
Let him weep for our guilty kind."

"Vainly she calls upon Michael,
(The white man's seraph was he;)
For Michael has fled from his tower,
To the angel over the sea."

In the darkest hour it was written by one of her sons: "Let the vandal work proceed. The bells of St. Michael shall yet ring out merry peals for independence, and the stately mansions of those who claim the blood of the Rutledges, Middletons, and Pinkneys, shall hang out blazing lights from base to attic in honor of the great event." . . . "The viper bites against a file. He batters Sumter into solidity and strength. He shells a city, the people of which have cheerfully conceded it as a sacrifice for freedom. He confirms them in their faith. He renders them doubly devoted to the cause." "Ruin my house," said a prominent citizen to the General, "but I expect you to defend the lot." No other message came from any quarter.

SAVANNAH and MOBILE, which might have exhibited the resources of protracted siege, were destined to fall without trial of their strength. Both were taken, as it were, from the rear, and from a quarter where their guns were powerless. The spirit of defiance breathed in them both, and would have worked miracles had the test been made.

What shall we say of NEW ORLEANS? Fated city of the Crescent; lost in the earlier hours of the war, and left to suffer all the petty tyrannies of satrap rule. The days preceding the surrender we spent in her midst. What misplaced confidence! They had said at Richmond that New Orleans was impregnable, that no navy in the world could pass its forts. The ships came, however. The forts manfully did their work, but under cover of the darkness all impediment was surmounted. Then went down the mosquito fleet, from which the Confederacy had expected so much, in the encounter with huge men-of-war. Then flamed upon her stocks our huge Leviathan which was to threaten even the harbor of New York. Then flamed and smoked the ten thousand cotton bales which lined the quays, and as the exultant fleet steamed up, then evacuated in hot haste, and without a blow, and with the loss of precious stores and munitions, the luckless confederates! Now insolent threats of bombardment unless the flag is lowered, which no citizen will undertake to do. Now women petition the authorities, "Let the flag stand and let the enemy do his worst." Then Butler and Mumford, the bastille, the inquisitorial process, and the light of the Crescent is quenched!

We may be brief in reference to NASHVILLE. The fate of a fortress on the waters of the Cumberland settled her own. The fated chieftain, whose star set at Shiloh, was unable longer with a handful of men whom he had magnified, by his art, to withstand the advance of Buell's host. The Rock City, as she is called, fell an easy prey. All effort to recover was impracti-

cable. The last effort under the impetuous Hood, though skillfully planned, was tardily executed, and the delay as might have been expected resulted in defeat, and was about the final stroke which ruined the cause of the Confederacy.

VICKSBURG.

"The wall is rent, the ruins yawn;
And with to-morrow's earliest dawn
O'er the disjointed mass shall vault,
The foremost of the fierce assault.
The bands are ranked."

And Vicksburg fell at last, and thousands of the brave everywhere, as of some marvelous event of the days of Charlemagne, King Arthur, or Richard Cœur-de-Lion heard the story. As the fall of New Orleans lost us the control of the Mississippi, Vicksburg and Port Hudson carried with them the loss of all that was beyond, and practically divided the Confederacy forever. The event struck a damper to the hearts of thousands, and shook, for the first time, the faith that the success of the cause was predestined.

Marvelous pertinacity of defence! Lion in the path of the invader, who, when the works before New Orleans were carried, congratulated himself, that no serious impediment blocked his way to the Ohio! It was truth but for an hour. At the first summons to surrender, almost the single gun boomed out the answer, "Mississippians do not know how to surrender." Then for long months was pressed the vigorous defense and valorous assault, but the lion's teeth alone were shown. The rain of fire and iron was unheeded. Even women and the children forgot their sense of danger, as we were told in a chronicle of the day:

"Amid the scream of mortar and Parrot shells bursting around them as if the very demons had broken loose, these heroic women remained unawed. When the enemy endeavored to storm our works, the anxiety on their part was that we should repel them, and the joy that they evinced on learning that we had done so, were of the most striking nature, and on the day of the engagement with the *Cincinnati*, a large number of them congregated on the most prominent points of the city to witness the fight, regardless of the shells bursting around them."

Surrounded in front and in rear, and to the right and to the left; exhausted by ceaseless vigils and blows; with provisions and ammunition well-nigh exhausted, the heroic garrison surrendered at last to numbers many times their own, on the 4th of July, 1863, and such was the admiration evinced by the foe, that as they marched out and grounded arms, no shout of triumph was uttered—each victor seemed to realise for himself:

"The stern joy which warriors feel,
In foemen worthy of their steel."

Well spoke the eloquent Trescot (in his eulogium upon Elliott) of the claims of the dead Confederates upon the living, and what he said of the heroic Elliott is as applicable to ten thousand others:

"He was faithful to us in his life—let us be true to his memory. The cause in which he fought has perished. The great chieftain whose commission he bore is a worn and dying captive; the flag under which he served is furled and put away forever: and over his dust in proud triumph floats the 'Star Spangled Banner.' But if we are ever to look again upon that banner as the symbol of a common and re-united country, its stars must shine kindly upon our dead, and 'its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land,' must cast no shadow of shame on the graves of men like him."

ART. II.—MILTON'S DOMESTIC LIFE—HIS ETHICS OF DIVORCE.

It was not till the four hundred and twenty-third year after the foundation of the city, that any divorce took place at Rome. The date is carefully preserved on account of the evil omen that attached to it. When Spurius Carvilius Ruga repudiated his wife because she was childless, it was deemed such an iniquitous procedure as to challenge and receive the indignant censure of contemporaneous and subsequent generations of his pagan countrymen. The judgment was worthy of the political sagacity and imaginary virtue of the elder Romans. One of the earliest indications, as well as one of the most pernicious agencies of political degradation and social corruption, is the disregard of the permanent obligations of the marriage bond. The legislation on the subject of divorce, and the contamination of popular sentiment leading to that legislation, contributed as much as any other single cause to the dissolute frenzy and atrocity of the Reign of Terror in France. After the National Assembly had decreed that "it was a matter of urgent importance to secure to all the French people (*de faire jouir les Français*) the faculty of divorce, resulting from individual freedom, which would be destroyed by an indissoluble engagement,"—there was an end of public and almost of private morals, and lust, and rapine, and blood-thirstiness ran riot through the putrescent mass of the dissolving society. If the closest links of family union are recklessly broken, it cannot be hoped that any other social tie will escape rupture.

But we refuse to be warned by the experience and agonies of other communities. Notwithstanding the lessons so signally proclaimed by the example of Rome, and of France, during her revolutionary convulsions; notwithstanding the plain precepts of morality and the dictates of religion, the doctrine and practice of divorce and of vagrant concubinage are rapidly extending in

this country, and especially in certain Northern localities. The license of divorce is authoritatively sanctioned in every State except South Carolina—a most honorable exception—though there are very great differences in the several States in the facility with which the matrimonial obligation may be canceled. But the ultimate tendency of any relaxation of the connubial contract is revealed in the public effrontery and spreading contagion of Communism and Free Love. These moral and social heresies are incorporated into organized societies, and have a copious, unblushing literature of their own. But so evidently are both the theory and practice due to the stimulation of animal passions, and not to any antecedent suggestions of reflection or philosophy, that we rarely encounter either knowledge or suspicion of their precursors in delusion, and scarcely meet with a single allusion to the most brilliant heresiarchs of the tribe, Plato and John Milton. To the latter of these illustrious apostles of erotic vagabondage we propose to call attention, because the prose works of Milton are often mentioned, sometimes referred to, and seldom read.

In 1643, Milton, being then thirty-four years of age, married Mary Powell, "the daughter of Richard Powell, Esq., of Forest Hill, near Shotover in Oxfordshire, an active royalist, who lived gayly and expensively." The match was a singular and ill-assorted union; and seems to have been brought about by the beauty and youthful attractions of the lady, and the impecuniosity of her father. Was Milton recording the reminiscences of the enchantment to which he yielded in his first courtship, when he presented Adam thus meditating on the charms of Eve?

Transported I behold,
Transported touch; here passion first I felt,
Commotion strange! in all enjoyments else
Superior and unmoved; here only weak
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance.

All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded; wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discountenance, and like folly shows.

But Milton's head was not completely turned, however great may have been the fascination. There were evidently calculation and stratagem on his part, notwithstanding the ardor of his affection. He had always been a devout admirer of female grace and beauty, as the name of Leonora Baroni, the Latin epigrams addressed to her, his Italian Canzoni, and his Italian sonnets may testify. But he was not altogether infatuated by the witchery of Mary Powell. "There was method in his madness." There is no evidence to induce the belief that the

lady's affections were ever consulted, but her father "stood in Milton's danger," that is, in his debt. This circumstance, taken in connection with the suddenness of the marriage, renders the motives of the parties suspected.

As early as 1627, when Milton was a student at Cambridge, his father, the scrivener and dealer in bonds, mortgages, etc., had lent Powell on mortgage five hundred pounds, settled to the use of the son. The dowry of Mary Powell was £1,000, which, however, was never paid, at least, during the lifetime of Powell, who died in great embarrassment in January, 1647. No mercenary motives can be imputed to Milton in this transaction, but there was scheming to secure the young beauty, who seems to have been literally "sold."

The tastes of Mary Powell, with her fresh, young brilliancy, and levity, must have been as different from those of her husband, as the principles, political and religious, of her royalist father could have been from the crop-eared asceticism, puritanical precision, and roundhead republicanism of his illustrious son-in-law.

A more unpropitious mate than Mary Powell could hardly have been selected as a bride for John Milton, whose vivid imagination was ever haunted with

A faëry vision

Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play in the plighted clouds.

A more unfortunate spouse for Mary Powell could hardly have been found, than her distinguished suitor. She was lively from mere want of thought, frivolous, and accustomed to all the light reckless amusements of cavalier society. After she was hampered by the restraints of matrimony, and of matrimony to John Milton, then probably engaged in teaching school in London, we have no doubt that she became such as she is described by Sir Egerton Brydges to have been, "a dull, unintellectual, insensate woman, though possessed of outward, personal beauty."

There is no reason to accuse Milton of a morose disposition at this period of his life; but it was, in all likelihood, uncompanionable, exacting, and inclined to be tyrannical. Moreover, the earnestness and complexion of his opinions on all the gravest subjects which then divided the minds of men; his associations and demure friends—Master Samuel Hartlib, Mr. Cyriach Skinner, *et id genus omne*; the austerity of his morals according to his own scheme of morality; his scholastic habits, his unintermitting studies, his long bachelordom—were all un-

favorable to the comfort and gratification of his blooming and royalist bride.

Mrs. Milton did not endure patiently, for any length of time, the marital yoke. After the honey-moon had expired she asked permission to visit her father. With him she remained throughout the summer, unmoved by the entreaties, the remonstrances, the commands of her offended and accomplished husband. Even his letters were allowed to pass without acknowledgment. Grave results were to ensue from this refractory conduct.

Domestic insubordination drove Milton back with renovated diligence to his books, and to the study of nice points of ethical theology. He investigated the nature and obligations of the marriage contract; he inquired curiously into the rights and privileges of the husband, the duties and services of the wife. He readily arrived at the foregone determination to divorce his own beautiful bride, and earnestly elaborated a formidable demonstration of the propriety of such divorce. The result of his eager and interested inquiries was given to the world in his celebrated treatise on "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce, restored to the good of both sexes;" which was published in 1644.

The fruits of Milton's perscrutations into this subject are not merely given in his elaborate prose essays, but vitiate his later poetry. They may be readily recognized in his undisguised contempt and depreciation of women, notwithstanding the many exquisite passages in which he delineates his high ideal of female excellence. For example, he bitterly exclaims:—

O! why did God,
 Creator wise, that peopled highest heaven
 With spirits masculine, create at last
 This novelty on earth, this fair defect
 Of nature, and not fill the world at once
 With men, as angels, without feminine;
 Or find some other way to generate
 Mankind? This mischief had not then befallen,
 And more that shall befall: innumerable
 Disturbances on earth through female snares,
 And straight conjunction with this sex; for either
 He never shall find out fit mate, but such
 As some misfortune brings him, or mistake:
 Or whom he wishes most shall seldom gain,
 Through her perverseness, but shall see her gain'd
 By a far worse; or, if she love, withheld
 By parents; or his happiest choice too late
 Shall meet, already linked and wedlock-bound
 To a fell adversary, his hate or shame;
 Which infinite calamity shall cause
 To human life, and household peace confound.*

* *Paradise Lost*. B. x., vv. 888-908. Compare *Samson Agonistes*, 1, 1010-1,060.

It does not affect the earnestness or the significance of Milton's meditations on this sore subject, when we discover the germs of this curious homily in the *Medea* and *Hippolytus* of Euripides, and a similar hallucination among the oriental heretics.* How incongruous it is that one who denounced so bitterly the celibacy of the Roman clergy should thus have prayed for a world of bachelors! How singular it is to find in a work supposed to be imbued with Christian piety, this bold censure of the divine order of creation! But these Puritan Reformers in Church and State were ever audaciously eager to correct and improve, according to their own fantasies, the system of Providence, and the ordinances of heaven.

How would Milton have relished the relegation of the human family to the original androgenous type with four legs, four arms, two heads, etc., like a world of bi-sexual Siamese Twins, according to the strange fiction of Aristophanes in the *Banquet* of Plato?† Whatever acrimony he may have felt towards the fair sex, he was solicitous on every opportunity of repeating the experiment of connubial felicity.

As Uncle Toby made his approaches to the Widow Wadman while pressing closer the mimic siege of Namur, so Milton proceeded to manifest the sincerity of his theory of repudiation by paying his addresses to another young lady of great accomplishments and attractions. The contemplated scandal was arrested, for Mrs. Milton, after a year's absence from her husband's bed and board, deemed it judicious to seek a reconciliation. The fair penitent suddenly threw herself on her knees before her offended lord, while he was visiting at the house of a neighbor and kinsman, and entreated his forgiveness.

Yet beauty, though injurious, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possess'd, nor can be easily
Repulsed, without much inward passion felt,
And secret sting of amorous remorse.

Samson Agonistes.—1003-1007.

* *Medea*, vv. 573-5. *Hippolytus*, 616-650. Hints seem also to have been taken from Petronius Arbiter, p. 675, Ed. Burmann: Chaucer, *Complainte of the Blacke Knight*, vv. 407-434: a Sonnet of Lorenzo de Medici: Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, Act. i., Sc. v. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act. v. Sc. iv.

† It was their favorite opinion" (of the Fathers, says Gibbon; of the Manicheans it should be,) "that if Adam had preserved his obedience to the Creator, he would have lived forever in a state of virgin purity, and that some harmless mode of vegetation might have peopled Paradise with a race of innocent and immortal beings."—Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. xv.

‡ Plato: vol. 7, pp. 233-5. Comte in his "*Système de Politique Positive*" proposes Parthenogenesis, or the spontaneous and exclusive propagation of virgins.

Mrs. Milton was pardoned and taken back to her home, where she continued to reside till her death in 1653, leaving behind her three daughters, the only children of the poet. Milton would scarcely have entertained his views on divorce, or his designs of expeditious bigamy, except in the licentious times of a revolutionary agony, when all principles were unsettled, and all practice had become lawless and contemptuous of restraint.

De Quincey has rebuked with proper severity, in his *Life of Milton*, the endeavor to rehabilitate the character of Mrs. Milton, at the expense of her husband, through the instrumentality of a fictitious biography under the title of "Mary Powell." But he himself unwarrantably elevates the character of Milton, whose conduct is sufficiently indefensible, by very gratuitous conjectures founded upon important errors in chronology. Representing the marriage as having taken place at Whitsuntide in 1645, or about the date of the battle of Naseby—so fatal to the royal cause—he imagines Milton to have connected himself with a family belonging to the prostrate party, in a fit of magnanimous generosity. He deems the reconciliation with the recalcitrant wife to have been still more magnanimous, as having been subsequent to the final overthrow of the royal cause, by the defeat of Sir Jacob Astley, at Stow-in-the-Wolds, in Gloucestershire, about 25th of March, 1646, and to have been accompanied with the most liberal protection, shelter and support to the Powell family, when utterly ruined by the subjugation of the Cavaliers.

The facts, if true, would not support the deductions. But these imaginary inferences rest entirely on the assignment of an erroneous date for the marriage. The other authorities represent no marriage as having taken place in 1643. This determination of the period is confirmed by the publication of the treatise on "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," in 1644, in which year his reconciliation with his wife must also have taken place.

The wife was confessedly erring. There is no reason to regard the husband as blameless. Milton's demoralizing sentiments on the subject of divorce, his prompt courtship of another lady, and his disregard of prospective bigamy, do not raise any favorable presumptions with respect to his treatment of his young and weak-minded bride, and constitute an adequate offset for Mrs. Milton's levities and waywardness.

Milton was scarcely a gracious spouse, or a genial *paterfamilias*. He seems to have been willful, exacting, domineering, uncompanionable, severe, if not harsh, and, perhaps unavoidably, penurious. With the acceptance of the principles and policy of the Puritans, he gradually imbibed their unlovely characteristics.

There is an endorsement on a legal petition of Mrs. Powell—

presented to the courts after the demise of her husband—which runs thus :

"By the law Mrs. Powell might recover her thirds without doubt; but she is so extremely poor, she hath not wherewithal to prosecute; and, besides, Mr. Milton is a harsh and choleric man, and married Mr. Powell's daughter, who would be undone if any such course were taken against him by Mrs. Powell: he having turned away his wife heretofore for a long space upon some occasion."

These relics of judicial procedure furnish stern and irrefragable testimonies to the biographer and historian!

But, though the marriage did not take place at the time and under the circumstances supposed by De Quincey; and though the reconciliation did not follow, but precede, the actual overthrow of the royalist forces, nor accompany the final ruin of his father-in-law and the protection extended to him; Milton's conduct to his wife's family appears to have been worthy of all commendation in the moment of their ruin.

He received the whole of the Powell family into his house in London. There they appear to have remained till Mr. Powell's death in January, 1647, leaving the estate burthened with debt. Milton had a claim on it for the £500 advanced twenty years before by his father; and for the £1,000 constituting his wife's dowry. In the same year, and in the same house, died also the poet's father.

Powell's widow, with eight orphan children, was thrown on the world penniless. Milton did not continue to extend his support and protection to them: but he seems to have made good his claims on the decedent's estate by retaining it, or its proceeds, in his own hands.

By a petition dated 19th of April, 1651—therefore four years after her husband's death—Mrs. Powell vainly applied to the courts for her dower. She seems to have sued *in forma pauperis*. It is on this petition that the memorandum is made which has been cited above.

It is probably to these miseries of his domestic life that Milton refers in his letter to Carolo Deodati, of Florence, dated London, 21st of April, 1647, three months after the demise of his father-in-law.

"It is often a subject of sorrowful reflection to me, that those with whom I have been either fortuitously or legally associated by contiguity of place, or some tie of little moment, are continually at hand to infest my home, to stun me with their noise, and waste me with vexation, while those who are endeared to me by the closest sympathy of manners, of tastes, and pursuits, are almost all withheld from my embrace either by death, or an inseparable distance of place: and have, for the most part, been so rapidly hurried from my sight that my prospects seem continually solitary, and my heart perpetually desolate."

Such was the history of Milton's first matrimonial alliance;

and from this exhibition we may judge of the ominous incentives to the composition and publication of his pestilential doctrines on the subject of Divorce. His views were advocated in four successive works, which appeared during the years 1644 and 1645. These works were :

"The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce."

"The Judgment of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce."

"Tetrachordon."

"Colasterion," published in 1645.

In the first and most elaborate of these essays, Milton examined the nature, object, conditions, and obligations of the marriage contract, with the purpose of determining the morality, propriety, expediency, and necessity of divorce, and the circumstances which justified the repudiation of the marriage tie.

The first Reformers had rejected the claims of marriage to be regarded as a sacrament, according to the Catholic ritual ; and had questioned its religious character. Milton was disposed to regard it as nothing more than a civil institution, and as a subject of criticism or invalidation, like any other species of civil contract. In his eyes it possessed no special sanctity ; and might become a most irritating embarrassment. The recent conduct of his wife disposed him to look with eager avidity for reasons and arguments to justify the repudiation of the bond whenever it imposed any onerous restraint upon her husband. He was scheming to substitute a second bride for the first. According to Milton's theory, marriage became not only a purely civil relation between the parties, but its continuance was wholly voluntary and transitory. The advocates of Free Love may with good reason consider him as their apostle and protevangelist, and doubtless would have done so long ago had they known anything of Milton's speculations in prose.

Milton's characteristic doctrine is thus laid down in a single sweeping sentence :

"That indisposition, unfitness, contrariety of minds, arising from a cause in nature, unchangeable, hindering, and ever likely to hinder the main benefits of conjugal society, which are solace and peace ; is a greater reason of divorce than natural frigidity, especially if there be no children, and that there be mutual consent.*"

In producing his treatise Milton might have expressed himself in the anxious language of Morose, in Ben Jonson's comedy of the Silent Woman :

"MOROSE. O redeem me, fate, redeem me ! For how many causes may a man be divorced, nephew ?

"DAUPHINE. I know not, truly, sir.

* Book I. ch. i. Milton's Prose Works. Vol. iii. p. 185. Ed. Bohn. Cf. p. 183, pp. 232-3. Quotations from the text must necessarily be made extremely brief.

"TRUEWIT. Some divine must resolve you in that, sir, or canon-lawyer.

"MOROSE. I will not rest; I will not think of any other hope or comfort till I know."

This would furnish an appropriate motto for any republication of the work. But Milton would have received little consolation from the arguments and concession of Capt. Otter and Cutbeard, in their assumed functions of Doctors of Divinity and Canon Law.

"CUTBEARD. There are *duodecim impedimenta*, twelve impediments, as we call them, all which do not *dissolvere contractum* but *irritum reddere matrimonium*, as we say in the canon law, not take away the bond, but cause a nullity therein."

Cutbeard's causes of invalidation are *impedimenta antimatrimonium*; Milton's search was for *impedimenta*, or rather, *dissolutiones post matrimonium*. Cutbeard explained why a man ought not to get married; Milton was desirous of multiplying the means and facilitating the procedure by which a man might get unmarried.

There is a wonderful self-delusion, and a marvelous assumption of high moral and intellectual aims, throughout Milton's essay. He professes himself to be exercising a divine mission for the extermination of depraved errors, while he is really engaged in subverting the very foundations of morality, and inculcating the most perilous errors. His views are maintained with great ingenuity, with ample learning, with singular wealth of argument, and with terrible earnestness. He was pleading his own cause to his own heart and mind, as well as to the legislature and the public; and he was easily tempted to identify that cause with the interests of human society and of human progress. It was a large mantle in which he enveloped his own passions. He was fully aware that he was outraging all old traditions, and offending all established doctrine on the subject; but it was an age of universal agitation and innovation—like the Revolutionary period in France. He addresses the Parliament of England—the Long Parliament of Crop-Ears—declaring "that error supports custom, custom countenances error; and these two between them would prosecute and chase away all truth and solid wisdom out of human life, were it not that God, rather than man, once in many ages, calls together the prudent and religious counsels of men, deputed to repress the encroachments, and to work off the inveterate blots and obscurities wrought upon our minds by the subtle insinuating of error and custom." These prudent and religious counsels are those of the usurping faction in Parliament assembled. For himself, he is the missionary of God, and to his mission God himself bears witness. "God, that I may ever magnify and

record this his goodness, hath unexpectedly raised up as it were from the dead more than one famous light of the first Reformation, to bear witness with me, and to do me honor in that very thing, wherein these men thought to have blotched me, and hath given them a proof of a capacity which they despised, running equal and authentic with some of the chiefest masters unthought of, and in a point of sagest moment.” This boast is contained in the Introduction to his second work on Divorce. The first was published anonymously, he tells us—notwithstanding the divine character of his repudiating mission. It was not from shame, or the fear of odium, or any consciousness of private passion in the invention of the argument, that Milton was induced to withhold his name from the public; but for a very disinterested motive. “My name I did not publish, as not willing it should sway the reader either for me or against me.” When his readers, however, rejected his doctrines, he endeavored to sway them to his side by publishing, with comment and introduction, the Judgment of Martin Bucer in Favor of Divorce. The short ears of the skin of the sheep do not suffice to conceal the longer ears of a much more formidable animal.

It is characteristic of intellects of great vigor, especially when speculative habits are united with an active imagination, to convert their appetencies and the determination of their will into philosophical and theological theses; to discover arguments and reasons, plentiful as blackberries, in favor of the course prescribed by their desires, and to delude themselves into the belief that the conduct induced by passion has been in reality imposed by the obligations of truth, duty, and religion. Hence, it arises, that tenets, subversive of all order in society, and all morality; of all faith, and of all sanctity; have been held and advocated by men otherwise of blameless dispositions; and that practice, founded upon such errors, have been pursued or contemplated in earnest, though self-deluding sincerity, by men of the most upright character in other lines of life. In distinction between this heresy and the heresiarch is always to be sedulously borne in mind. Locke’s philosophy is unquestionably productive of infidelity. Locke was a zealous, though heterodox Christian. Cudworth, and Fichte, and Victor Cousin, and Sir William Hamilton, were all men of habitual piety, their respective speculative tenets all lead irresistibly to Pantheism. Milton’s opinion on the subject of Divorce would authorize unmitigated licentiousness, and would preclude all purity in society. Milton was himself a rigid and ascetic man, of singularly correct morals in the ordinary course of life, and in most respects of virtuous, if not innocent, life and conversation.

Nevertheless, it can scarcely be doubted that his theories of divorce, were inspired by his anxiety to shake off the burden of the unwelcome yoke of his infelicitous marriage.* Throughout the reasonings and deductions "the wish is father to the thought." . . . *'Sese habent vota hominum ad credulitatem festinantium, cum, quod optant, verum esse desiderant.'*

Mr. St. John, in his edition of Milton's Prose Works, remarks: "Of all Milton's prose works, none perhaps contains passages of greater beauty than his Treatise on Divorce." In the especial preface to these treatises he says: "These works on Divorce are full of beauty, of poetical descriptions of love, of philosophical investigations, of original ideas and images." *"Non cuicunque datum est habere nasum,"* all men may smell, but all men cannot discriminate odors. The eulogy is somewhat extravagant, though there are passages of great beauty in the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce; as the fable of Eros and Anteros, and his observations on the divine beneficence. There is more justice in the remark that, "in his interesting and extraordinary work, every question connected with marriage and divorce is discussed with surprising eloquence, learning and freedom."

Milton's heretical speculations were not favorably received by his Presbyterian and Anabaptist brethren, nor suffered to pass without public opposition from the Puritans. He complains that he was traduced from the pulpit: "It was preached before y^e Lords and Commons in August last, upon a special day of humiliation, that 'there was a wicked book abroad,' and ye were taxed 'of sin, that it was yet uncensured, the book deserving to be burnt;' and 'impudence' also was charged upon the author who durst set his name to it and dedicate it to yourselves!"

His first treatise was the spontaneous effusion of his own reflections, or of his envenomed feelings; but, having in the course of subsequent reading, discovered that his views had been more or less strongly advocated, in an earlier generation by Hugo Grotius, Paulus Faguis, and Martin Bucer, he proposed to corroborate them by publishing the opinions of the last; prefixing to the extracts an address to the Parliament of England, and the testimony of various authors to the merits of Bucer.

* The earnestness of personal feeling can scarcely be overlooked in this passage: . . . "As no man apprehends what vice is, so well as he who is truly virtuous, no man knows hell like him who converses most in heaven; so there is none that can estimate the evil and the affliction of a natural hatred in matrimony, unless he have a soul gentle enough and spacious enough to contemplate what is true love." *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, B. I., ch. XVII., vol. 1, p. 254. Affectionate Mr. Milton!

In this publication the address to the Parliament, is nearly all that is Milton's own. It is remarkable for its splendid and obsequious flattery of that tyrannical mob of usurpers, and for the lofty asseveration of Milton's own opinion of his intellectual eminence and divine mission. Such ominous conjunctions have been elsewhere seen.

"For I was confident," says he, "if anything generous, if anything noble and above the multitude, were left yet in the spirit of England, it could be nowhere sooner found, and nowhere sooner understood, than in that house of justice and true liberty where ye sit in council."

"Ye are now in the glorious way," he proceeds, "to high virtue and matchless deeds, trusted with a most inestimable trust, the asserting of our just liberties. Ye have a nation that expects now, and, from mighty sufferings, aspires to be the example of Christendom to a perfectest reforming. Dare to be as great, as ample, and as eminent in the fair progress of your noble designs, as the full and goodly stature of truth and excellence itself; as unlimited by petty precedents and copies, as your unquestionable calling from heaven gives ye power to be." Of this "perfectest reforming," the libertinism of voluntary divorce was to be a notable triumph.

Of himself Milton says: "Certainly if it be in man's discerning to sever providence from chance, I could allege many instances wherein there would appear cause to esteem of me no other than a passive instrument under some power and counsel higher and better than can be human, working to a general good in the whole course of this matter."

The uneasy spouse must have been dreaming of the prophet Hosea and his wife, "Gomer the daughter of Diblaim," when he fancied himself a special messenger of Providence in falling into a rash infatuation with the fair face of Mary Powell, in hurrying on his marriage with her—in rendering himself utterly repugnant to his pettish young bride as soon as the honey-moon was over, and in advocating universal freedom of divorce in order to get rid of the mortification produced by himself. It is as weak and curious an assemblage of evidences of a divine commission, as the legends of superstition and fanaticism afford. But in a period of over-much righteousness, there is a great proclivity to invest wild lusts in the garb of a heavenly vocation.

Of his own anticipated renown he speaks with more reasonable assurance in the dedication to the Tetrachordon; saying of his gratitude to the Parliament that, "such thanks they may perhaps live to see, as shall more than whisper to the next ages." But his fame has been preserved neither by his speculations nor by his treatises on the subject of divorce, but his

poetical eminence has alone preserved a faint memory of his opinions and writings on that unsavory topic.

In despite, however, of his lavish adulation of the Parliament, and of the reformers who accorded with his heresies, he indicates how little he was satisfied with either the religious or the political reformation, and how rebellious against the restraints of any authority. He speaks of the contemporary time as "a perverse age, eager in the reformation of names and ceremonies, but in realities as traditional and ignorant as their forefathers." In the postscript he complains of "an unprincipled age and . . . this working mystery of ignorance and ecclesiastical thralldom, which, under new shapes and disguises begins afresh to grow upon us." His attachment to his beloved faction in Church and State, cooled and languished as rapidly as his affection for the youthful wife of his bosom, and for the same reason in both instances, that they did not entirely comport with or submit themselves to his caprices and eccentric idiosyncracies. Self-reigned supreme in Milton, a lordly self-idolatry, an inveterate tendency to personal domination constituted his most marked characteristic. It was no vulgar selfishness, no mere desire of little gratifications, but a frenzy of dictation, an intolerance of difference as well as of opposition. The portraiture of Satan in *Paradise Lost* is drawn from the unsuspected tendencies of his own nature.

ART. III.—CIVIL POLICY OF AMERICA.*

DE TOCQUEVILLE, in his work on "Democracy in America," naively observes, that to the traveler who goes into a bookseller's shop in the United States, and examines the American books upon the shelves, the number of works appears extremely great, while that of known authors, on the contrary, appears extremely small. A very mild statement of a fact, almost as true now as when De Tocqueville visited our shores, that we have a great many worthless books, and very few good ones. For in literature notoriety and success are very fair criterions of merit. In the midst of the thousand-and-one volumes, reckless in assertion, and crude in matter and style, that the increased *Cacoethes scribendi*, consequent upon war, has thrown upon the market, we are glad to welcome one that discusses questions of great moment with a becoming temper; and we are happy to be able to say of Doctor Draper that he writes with the learning of a scholar, the wisdom

* "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America," by John William Draper, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York.

of a philosopher, in the spirit of a patriot, and in the tone of a gentleman. He approaches political subjects without being fanatical in his opinions, or indecent in his expressions. He allows that men may differ with him without being fools or traitors. He does not consider that the people of America are divided into angels and demons, and that all the angels are dressed in blue, and all the demons in gray. He does not think that everything that comes out of Yankeeedom is *ipso facto* the pink of perfection, and he confesses that something good may come out of our Southern Nazareth. We remember reading of a page at a tyrant's court who had gotten so accustomed to being kicked about by the attendants, that one day as a minister passed through the gates to seek an audience, he turned to him and said: "Sir, I am very much obliged to you." "Obliged to me! What for?" "Why, sir, for not kicking me!" At a time when the whole duty of man, according to the teachings of the party in power, consists in trampling upon and degrading the section under its heel; and when, according to most of their preachers, he alone "is in danger of hell fire who does *not* call his brother a fool," we may be excused for thanking Dr. Draper for supposing that we are human beings, and alluding to us accordingly.

In the winter of 1864-5, the author delivered a course of lectures before the New York Historical Society, in which he sought to apply to American civilization the principles advanced in a work published by him in 1863, entitled, "The Intellectual Development of Europe." These lectures met with a flattering reception, and they constituted the nucleus of the book which he has since given to the public in an elaborate form.

It was said of Sir James McIntosh that he spoke essays. It is not to be wondered at that we may say of Dr. Draper that he writes orations, if, in expanding his lectures, he has naturally adopted the flowing rotund style of the orator rather than the terse simplicity of the essayist. But this, if fault it be, is one that will be readily forgiven when noticed, for his sonorous sentences are like those of Johnson, as agreeable as they are redundant.

We may seem somewhat behind the times in reviewing, at this date, a volume that issued from the press more than a year ago. American authors, so far from following the advice of Horace, to wait ten years after writing before publishing, do not generally wait ten days; and a large majority of the blue or green and gold effusions that decorate our centre-tables may be fitly likened to those bright-winged little ephemera that flutter into life at sunrise, are at middle age at dinner time, and close their career with the shadows of evening.

But this book, we think, has substantial merit; and although it will not take its place amongst the standards of the century, it does not deserve to be cast aside with the trifles of the hour. It does not pretend to be, and is not equal, in any respect, to

"The Intellectual Development of Europe," which, as an exposition of the positive philosophy, is one of the ablest, most comprehensive, and most eloquent arguments than any of its advocates have produced, and is, on the whole, one of the finest feats that cis-Atlantic authorship has yet achieved. It has been objected to the "Civil Policy of America" by some of our critics, that the theories advanced are not original. It is true that the main ideas are not; but they are sustained by new and original illustrations. We demur, moreover, to the sufficiency of the criticism to diminish our regard for Dr. Draper as a writer and a benefactor. The nurture of the minds of men must be conducted on the same general principles as the nurture of their bodies. The productions of the intellect must be disseminated to the world at large just as the productions of the soil. We have original thinkers such as Aristotle, Newton and Bacon, who announce great general ideas. Byron has said of the four great Italians—Angelo, Alfieri, Galileo and Machiavelli:

"There are four minds which, like the elements,
Might furnish forth creation."

These philosophers correspond to the wholesale producers of the main staples of commerce and manufacture. Then there is an intermediate class of writers, who, corresponding to the brokers, factors and manufacturers of the mercantile world, manipulate these fabrics, shape them into popular forms, and prepare them for general distribution. Finally, there are retail authors, just as there are retail grocers and storekeepers. They are the writers of books and essays suitable to the times, and contributors to the periodicals which are to be read at the fireside gatherings when the chairs of the tea-table have been reversed and tea-cups put away.

We might as well say that our friend John Smith, who keeps store on the next corner, is a poor grocer, because he did not raise the coffee or churn the butter that he offers for sale, as to say that a popular writer is a poor author because he did not originate the ideas which he advocates and upholds.

Dr. Draper is not a great original thinker, in the enlarged sense of that expression. We know of women in America of whom the same may not be said. But he is a very clear-headed discriminating thinker; and instead of finding fault with him for not inventing new ideas, we should rather commend him for embodying, in a most interesting and fascinating form, a well selected assortment of old ones. The world is far more in need of a familiarity with the truths that are already fully established than of a discovery of any more truths. A good use of its present treasures is more important than an acquisition of more treasures. The practical man is a better member of society than the experimentalist. If we adhere to principles already fixed, they will lead us to new ones, and, taking care of the present, is the shortest and surest way of taking care of the future.

The scope of the volume is not so enlarged as its title would lead us to presume. The magnitude of the subject and its peculiar complications at this time render it incapable of being exhausted, and there is scarcely any question of political philosophy that is not involved in its discussion. We are therefore disappointed when we find that Dr. Draper has not undertaken to elucidate some of the main questions that are agitating the public mind; but we are glad that he has called the attention of the people to considerations that affect vitally all the issues before them, and that will afford them no little assistance in arriving at wise solutions. The field that he cultivates is not a wide one; but, within its limits, he has struck the ploughshare well into the soil.

No time could be more appropriate for reflections upon our future. As the dun clouds of war float away, and the "silver lining" presaging peace flashes a beam of hope into our hearts, we look around us to take reckonings of our new position. We see the scattered fragments of laws and precedents. Manners have lost their influence. Traditions are powerless. The demoralization of the camp has ramified throughout the social system. The ancient landmarks upon which our eyes were wont to rest in hours of danger and adversity have disappeared under the waters of the red deluge. The ark rests on Sinai, but the dove has brought no green leaf to tell us that dry land is dawning through the waves.

Such is the situation with which the statesman has to deal after every revolution. But there are circumstances entering into our own for which we in vain consult the oracles of history. Their lips are silent. The vast area of territory comprised in the United States; the wide varieties of its climates and its physical conditions; the opposite characteristics of its native and immigrant population; its extensive regions, teeming with undeveloped resources—such are some of the elements that complicate the questions of the hour.

It is impossible to find a suitable comparison for the condition of our country even in England, from whom she sprung. Her experience, which was so faithful a guide to us in shaping our Constitution, can no longer avail us in shaping our policy. Her narrow limits and her isolated situation impose upon her a system of government which here would be the height of folly. England, in fact, is altogether *sui generis*. Her geography is the parent of her institutions. Until you can compress the United States into 50,000 square miles, and set her out in the sea, and give her English history, it will not do to make the comparison. Shakespeare puts in a nutshell England's unique situation, in four lines of Richard II., in which he speaks of her as

"This precious stone, set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat, defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands."

Besides this, the diverse races that originally settled that island have adjusted their hostile characteristics. Out of many has been extracted one possessing, in a great measure, the virtues of all. When you have wandered over a few shires, you have seen England in miniature. There can be there no strongly marked sectional prejudices and parties, because time has obliterated the lines of sectional distinction. How different here.

Within the expanse bounded by the St. Lawrence and Rio Grande, and stretching from ocean to ocean, there is met every type of natural scenery, and human character. Huge rugged cliffs, and peaks covered with perpetual snow piercing skyward; wide-spreading plains, that stretch as far as the eye can reach, like the waves of a boundless ocean; chilly regions in the North, where icicles hang upon the eaves, and heavy snow-drifts blockade the roads till late in May; temperate, and almost tropical regions in the South, with early summer shaking its bright-colored livery in the wind—these contrasts are suggestive, and not more striking than the contrasts met with in the characters of the people. They differ in their occupations as they did in blood, and their pursuits impress upon them new differences. The fisheries, the harbors and the water power of the North, have turned the attention of the descendants of the Puritans, to manufactures and commerce. The nature of their country has made the posterity of the Cavaliers and the Huguenots, tillers of the soil. Every race of mankind, and almost every degree and order of civilization has met together here under one broad governmental roof. Old England, sober-sided and conservative, clinging to old manners and laws because they are old, and retaining the spirit of the barons whose logic at Runnymede, was "*Nolumus leges Anglica mutari*;" hot-blooded, mercurial pleasure-seeking France "*Studio sus rerum novarum*;" phlegmatic, theoretical, impracticable Germany, with her abstract notions of equality in politics, and infidelity in religion; the impetuous Celt fresh from the "ould country," gay, happy, and careless of to-morrow; Africa with her swarthy hordes of ignorance, whose supreme idea of happiness is to have nothing to do; Italy with her lazzaroni, who have summoned up enough energy to get across the Atlantic, in the hope of finding a more fruitful field for laziness, or beggary; savage life with its nomadic tribes scorning to accept a civilization, before whose inexorable advance it sullenly recedes, and even China and Japan, worshipping their idols, constitute some of the conflicting ingredients that are to be worked up into one nationality. Those who call the United States "the nation," use a miserable misnomer. It is not a nation, though an approximation to the idea of an universal nation. Thirty-six separate and sovereign States, each with a constitution, laws, and full republican organization compose one great confederation—a world in itself. To-day you are in a city, whose crowded avenues blaze with the splendors of imperial magnificence, to-morrow you are far off,

where the primeval solitude is yet unbroken by the enterprise of man, a virgin soil is covered with its native luxuriance, and the buffalo, the congar, and the grizzly bear are the monarchs of all they survey. In addition to the difficulties that arise out of these circumstances, the emancipation of several million of slaves, the hereditary pleasantry of the land, has thrust upon us a multiplicity of questions, novel and perplexing. Without any adequate preparation, the institutions of Japhet have been suddenly extended to the children of Ham, and the long struggle of abolition is at once succeeded by a struggle for equality. And equality, plainly, is intended by its advocates only as a stepping stone to superiority. We might hope to grapple with these problems with an earnest of success if our Constitution still remained to us in its integrity. But "the golden bowl has been broken at the fountain," and, who can gather up its fragments? The whole machinery of government has been dislocated. The boundaries between the State and Federal authorities have been erased, and new surveys must be made to re-establish them.

In short, our world has fallen into chaos, and in glancing back over the brilliant history of the United States, we feel as if there were almost as much truth as poetry in the melancholy lines of the crippled bard of Britain.

"There is the moral of all human tales,
 'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past—
 First, freedom, and then glory; when that fails,
 Wealth, vice, corruption, barbarism at last.
 And history with all her volumes vast,
 Hath but one page!"

Such, indeed, has been the record of America. In the unparalleled freedom of her institutions, and in the unparalleled progress of her people, the statesmen of all nations thought they discerned the dawning of a better day for humanity, and we ourselves exultingly cried, "Eureka." We fondly believed that the great problem of government had been solved at last, and smiled in derision at the few who warned us to beware. It was the pride that goeth before destruction. We said to ourselves "we are not as other men," but we read now in blood and ashes, that we are not exempt from the inevitable laws that follow up overweening confidence and reckless extravagance with desolation and ruin. We had our golden age after we emerged from the dust of the first revolution. For three-quarters of a century all went well, and we realized in our national existence, the description of the Latin poet.

"Vindice nullo
 Sponte sua sine lege fidem rectumque colebat.
 Pœna metusque aberant: nec verba minacia fixo
 Ære legebantur: nec supplex turba timebant
 Iudicis ora sui; sed erant sine vindice tuti."

Then came the silver age with its fierce debates, and its threats of an irrepressible contest.

The brazen age

"Sævior ingenilis et ad horrida promptior arma"

came quickly upon its heels. The war ended, and we looked again for the laws to rise up in their ancient strength. We were disappointed. Revolutions take no step backward. The brazen became iron.

*"Protinus irrapit venae pejoris in ævum
Omne nefas : fugere pudor verumque, fidesque :
In quorum subiero locum fraudesque dolique :
Insidiae, et vis, et amor sceleratus habendi."*

Who does not recognize these lineaments as a truthful picture of recent times? But we have gone beyond this. There is no law but the will of the men in power, and of our splendid structure of government, we have only a mass of ruins

*"Nec quicquam nisi pondus iners congestaque eodem
Non bene pictarum discordia semina rerum."*

We are commencing now a new life. As Dr. Draper says, "an imperial power has come into existence before our eyes." We peer anxiously into the future to divine what course it will run, and in order to throw some rays of light into the mist, our author discusses at length these four questions: The Influence of Climate; the Effects of Emigration; the Political Force of Ideas, and the Natural Curse of National Development. The main object of his discussion of climate, is to show the variances to be expected between Northern and Southern character. We give his summing up of these distinctions:

"The climate is more equable in the South than it is in the North. The irresistible consequence of this is, that in the South the pursuits of men have a greater sameness, their interests are more identical; they think, and act alike. In the North, the avocations of men must exhibit great differences. On the seaboard, the commercial and manufacturing element must predominate; then, through a broad zone the agricultural. Ascending the incline to the mountain range, they must become mineralogical; a similar variation occurring in an inverse order as the descent is made to the Pacific. The sandy desert cannot fail to impress its special effects. These variations of interests and pursuits, must produce a more heterogeneous population, and a great difference in intentions and thoughts. . . . In the North, the alternation of winter and summer allots for the life of man, distinct and different duties. Summer is the season of outdoor labor, winter is spent in the dwelling. In the South, labor may be continuous, though it may vary. The Northern man must do to-day, that which the Southern man may put off till to-morrow. For this rea-

son, the Northern man must be industrious; the Southern may be indolent, having less foresight and a less tendency to regulated habits. The cold bringing with it a partial cessation from labor, affords also an opportunity for forethought and reflection; and, hence the Northern man acquires a habit of not acting without consideration, and is slower in the initiation of his movements. The Southern man is prone to act without reflection; he does not fairly weigh the last consequences of what he is about to do.

"The one is cautious, the other impulsive. Winter with its cheerlessness and discomforts, gives to the Northern man his richest blessings; it teaches him to cling to his hearthstone and his family. In times of war, that blessing proves to be weakness; he is vanquished if his dwelling is seized. The Southern man cares nothing for that. Cut off from the promptings of external nature for so large a portion of the year, the mind in the North becomes self-occupied; it contents itself with few ideas which it considers from many points of view. It is apt to fasten itself intently on one, and pursue it with fanatical perseverance. A Southern nation which is continually under the influence of the sky, which is continually prompted to varying thoughts, will indulge in a superfluity of ideas, and deal with them all superficially; more volatile than reflective, it can never have a constant love for a fixed constitution. Once resolved to act, the intention of the North, sustained by reason alone, will outlast the enthusiasm of the South. In physical courage, the two are equal; but the North will prevail through its habits of labor, of method and its inexorable perseverance. Long ago, writers who paid attention to these subjects, have affirmed that the South will fight for the benefit of its leaders, but the North will conquer for the benefit of all. To convince the man who lives under a roof, an appeal must be made to his understanding; to convince him who lives under the sky, the appeal must be made to his feelings."

That Dr. Draper has here very correctly drawn some of the features of the Northern and Southern character we do not question.

He has certainly spoken the truth, in saying that the Southern man must be appealed to through his feelings, but we deny the implication that an appeal to tender, or exalted feelings, is not an appeal to the understanding, for an exquisite sensibility, it strikes us, is nothing more or less than an exquisite understanding of what is in harmony with nature, and consequently, right and proper. What many men of grovelling ideas and tastes term logic, is frequently nothing more than convenient sophistry, by which they defend mean and selfish instincts. To them the discourse of Falstaff on Honour, would no doubt seem a masterpiece of reasoning.

"Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honour hath no skill in surgery then? No. What is honour? A word. What is that

word, honour? Air. A trim reckoning! Who hath it? He that died o'Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. Is it insensible then? Yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? No. Why? Detraction will not suffer it? Therefore I'll none of it." No doubt, the question was thought to be very thoroughly disposed of by the redoubtable Sir John, and to men of the like order of understanding, there could not be given a more conclusive argument. To draw a dividing line between mere emotions and reason, is a task for the metaphysician, and one which we shall not attempt, but, it is certain that many of the strongest feelings are the very embodiment and essence of the loftiest wisdom.

The impulse of the parent to protect the child, and to dare death and suffer hardships in its defence, is of this character.

However these things may be, it is certain that the Southern people are enthusiastic, proud, sensitive, quick to appreciate kindness, and to resent wrong, and can only be governed well by rulers who are tender to their sensibilities. Attempt to coerce them into a measure, and their kind of "understanding" prompts defiant resistance. Call upon them with generous appeals and they will respond with hearts bounding to serve you.

Napoleon when he went to the army of Italy, found the Italian soldiers thriftless vagabonds, sulky, indolent, and an incubus rather than an assistance. Their officers had been accustomed to beat them into battle, and at the first opportunity they invariably ran away. Napoleon changed the ignoble system in an instant. "A soldier of the Army of Italy," said he, "shall not be whipped!" The men realized that they were men. They raised up their heads and soon with the "Army of Italy" battle was only another name for victory.

Will not those who rule us listen to history? If they wish to control the South in any other way than by the bayonet, let them begin by showing us that respect which our relations to them as fellow-men, not to say our rights as fellow-citizens require. The ardent Southerner can forgive any injury to his property; but to scoff at his faith, or to assail his honor, is to commit an offence which blood alone can atone for.

The temper of the hot-blooded Southerner, is well delineated in Moore's lines describing the body-guard of Mokanna, in Lalla Rookh:

"Young fire-eyed disputants, who believe their swords,
On points of faith, more eloquent than words."

The varieties of character in the citizens of the United States, should also impress the impossibility of building up a great central government that will answer the necessities of the times. Until the population becomes homogeneous, we cannot have a homogeneous system of laws. The local legislation, guaranteed by the preservation of the State governments, rests upon even

higher and firmer grounds than State Rights. It is necessitated by circumstances which would override technicalities if they opposed them, but which concurring with them, serve to strengthen and impress them. If the Union had been a Single State from its foundation, a division of it into a number of States, would, by this time, have become the first necessity to preserve peace and order. And now that we have the States, every resource of patriotism and wisdom should be evoked to save them from destruction. The United States should be like so many allied armies, presenting an undivided front to the nations of Europe, but, each preserving its distinct organization and discipline.

The discordant ethnical elements in our American society, are disturbed still more by the many novelties of vast new regions yet unexplored, and old ones far from being exhausted.

The undeveloped resources of the country, are of themselves sufficient to keep up a feverish and unhealthy excitement. The restlessness of the infant child is typical of the restlessness of the infant nation. Each expands and hardens its muscles by constant activity.

The young nation like the young man, will sow its wild oats before settling down into sober-sided maturity. The metallic and mineral treasures that lie hidden in our mountains and fields, and river beds, are so many load-stones attracting restless fortune-hunters, and adventurers from all parts of the world. "Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." Gambling and speculating are fashionable, and in the eye of the *beau monde*, respectable vocations; while there is a depreciation of the useful trades and professions, in which success is gradual, though certain. Those tales of accommodating fairies and good genii that amused our childhood's fancy, are far surpassed by the dazzling realities of gold and petroleum. The pick and the spade have become more potent wands than those of the Arabian magicians. Here is an incident of American life. An Irish wash-woman recently bought a half acre lot in a western State, as a location for the practice of her vocation. She employed a well-digger, and he dug and struck a vein, not of water, but petroleum. Forthwith her cabin changed into a palace. She gave up philosophizing with her tub, *a la Diogenes*, and henceforth reflected upon the vicissitudes of human things in her carriage-and-four.

When wealth is acquired by steady and laborious exertion, in mercantile or professional pursuits, the very process of its acquisition is fit discipline to ensure its proper employment; but when rank or riches are gained without probation, the sudden eminence is intoxicating and becomes the basis of a heartless aristocracy, that is at once dangerous to private morals and public liberty.

An hereditary aristocracy imposed by the memory of ancestors, and by the refinements of a cultivated social circle, is

at best, apt to degenerate into a clique of exclusive, self-conceited noblemen, with little or no sympathy for the masses. But, there is no aristocracy so selfish or so ungovernable as that founded on wealth, for while it is exposed to all of the temptations, it is guarded by none of the restraints of that founded on lineage. Well has the Poet of the Deserted Village sung:

“Woe to that land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay,
Princes or lords may flourish, or may fade—
A breath unmakes them as a breath has made,
But, a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once they are lost, can never be supplied.”

This danger confronts us now. As everybody in the United States (unless he be a Southern gentleman!) is eligible to office almost everybody aspires to hold one. In the youthful innocence of the Republic, high civic worth was a necessary recommendation; the incorruptibility of the people, thwarted the corruption of politicians. The doors of office are still open, but the sentinels are asleep at their posts. It is not necessary for the candidate to present himself in the white robes of a spotless reputation, but he asks for office as the Persian of old asked of his monarch, with his request in one hand, and a bag of gold in the other. A drove of voters may be bought as readily as, and at a much less price, than a drove of cattle. The politicians carry elections as the generals carry battles, *vi et armis*, and, however it may be on the field, certainly at the polls: Providence is always on the side of the heaviest numbers. At Rome, at one time, there was erected a temple which was dedicated to Homer. But, to enter it, you had to pass through the temple of Virtue. In a degenerate condition of public sentiment, Virtue is not the ante-chamber of honor; but gold opens a secret passage through the tortuous ways of vice.

All is plain that society, under these circumstances, needs sedatives, not stimulants. There are times in all great enterprises, as in individual life, when a “masterly inactivity” is the elixir of wisdom. When the market is perturbed and unsettled, and a crisis in financial affairs is imminent, the shrewd merchant neither buys nor sells, but puts his funds quietly away and awaits developments. When the patient is suffering from a complication of diseases and the nervous system is shattered, it is frequently impossible for the physician even to make a diagnosis. He therefore feels the pulse, speaks a cheerful word, and does nothing. The sagacious statesman often finds an analogous course the most prudent. But the quacks and charlatans, imagine they are losing time and neglecting their cases, unless constantly administering their nostrums; and as a general thing, their practice is on a par with that of the famous Doctor Sangrado, in Gil Blas, who, at each visit, freshly bled his patient and prescribed a

glass of warm water. A fresh dose of test oaths, and an increased taxation are the equally efficacious remedies of our modern sages.

We are at a crisis now, at which repose is essential to progress. To stand still for the present, is to advance in the future. A monarchical form of government, when it can no longer allay the discontents of the people, may effect a change by becoming republican—a change which will be full of promise, because it is a step forward. It is an increase of liberty. But an effete Republic, if it changes at all, must move backwards. It achieves a victory if it retrogrades no further.

The country now, is fitly typified by a man wounded fearfully and delirious. A darkened and noiseless chamber, and if any thing, a soothing potion, are his prime necessities. Nature, in her own good time, if it be not too late, will assuage the hot, throbbing pulse, and weave the torn threads of life anew. Art can interfere only to damage, most probably to destroy.

At such a time as this is, that government is best that governs least. An epitome of political philosophy, is found in the simple words—"hands off." There is no policy that deals with the great issues of the day, that will not find fierce and unrelenting opposition. No judgment can be given that will not be appealed from. We need calm reflection, not action. We want men, not to make laws, but men who will let the laws alone. In the *Federalist*, No. 62, Alexander Hamilton makes an observation of which we now witness the verification. Says he: "The facility and excess of law-making, are the diseases to which our government are most liable. . . . The effects of the mutability in the public councils from a rapid succession of new members, would fill a volume; every new election in the States, is found to change one-half of the representatives. From this change of men must proceed a change of opinions, and of measures which forfeits the confidence and respect of other nations, poisons the blessings of liberty itself and diminishes the attachment and reverence of the people toward a political system which betrays so many marks of infirmity." Jefferson,* in a letter to Madison, alludes in a similar vein to this evil: "The instability of our laws, is really a serious inconvenience. I think we ought to have obviated it by deciding that a whole year should be allowed to elapse between the bringing in of a bill and the final passing of it."

With this restless and insatiate passion for change, breaking out in such frightful sores as "Civil Rights Bills" and "Constitutional Amendments," the body politic has become a mass of corruption. Repose is the political Jordan in which the leper may bathe and be made whole. But this plan of reconstruction is too simple for the "Statesmen." (God save the mark!) It does not

* *Vide De Tocqueville. Democracy in America, I. 223.*

present an imposing array of intricate schemes and profound combinations. It does not amuse with subtle refinements, startle with glittering novelties. And it will not be adopted, for the "powers that be" are philosophers. "If you want to ruin a Government," said Frederick the Great, "put it in the hands of the philosopher." Well, they have this one in hand now, and we shall see whether or not the erratic old Prussian king did not know something about politics as well as about war.

In his fourth chapter, Dr. Draper makes an application of some of his theories to present affairs. He says, "The first act in the drama of American National Life is over. There are many good men who look lingeringly on the past, expecting its wished for return. The past never returns. With our high aspirations, our enormous military and industrial power, it is for us to turn our faces to the future. There is, indeed, a manifest destiny before us. There is a course through which we must go. Let us cast from ourselves the untrue, the unworthy belief that the will of man governs the world.

"National life is shaped by something far higher than that ; it is shaped by a stern logic of events.

"In the dark ages, they are said to have had magical mirrors, on which, if a man looked, he might see reflected all the future events of his life. Nature holds up her enchanted mirror to us. In the moving images and changing scenery it presents, we may discern what we are about to be."

With this graceful flourish, the Doctor concludes a vague oracular hint, that something is going to happen—what, he does not vouchsafe to say. We presume he means that the Republic is about to accomplish its "manifest destiny" by some startling transformation—that the metamorphosis of the larva is complete, and that it only remains for the embryo Empire to flash out into gorgeous life from its present chrysalis.

And he might as well have said so plainly. The logic of events has already reasoned reflecting minds into the conviction that the great question before this generation may soon change from whether or not it will have a crowned head, into what head shall be crowned.

The United States and Russia are already "hail fellows, well met," and lose no occasion to embrace each other affectionately, and to pour into each others ears the most tender assurances of sympathy and regard. This friendship is no casual attachment. It arises from an affinity of ideas, and their *entente cordiale* is the natural pledge of co-operation. Russia, since the time of Peter the Great, has bent her energies steadily to one object: to overshadow Europe, and sway its destinies; the mammoth Republic proposes to enact the same rôle in America, and the one advances itself by crying "bravo" to the other.

To expect this government to return to its early simplicity, is to expect time to run backwards—is to expect the well-ripened

man to grow into youth, and then into infancy. It cannot be. The sands in the hour-glass cannot run upward. The age of miracles is past. There is none to trouble the waters of Bethesda, and the fount of Eldorado still eludes our search in the depths of the wilderness.

In order to be well prepared for whatever exigences may arise, and to mitigate those evils which we cannot avoid, the people must bend their energies to those general questions which have no special relation to their government— or, at least, only such a relation as will not involve a discussion of its policy. Education is one of that character, and Dr. Draper very forcibly impresses the idea that universal freedom must depend on universal enlightenment. "In Europe," says he, "the attempt has been made to govern communities through their morals alone. The present state of that continent, at the close of so many centuries, shows how great the failure has been. In America, on the contrary, the attempt is to govern through the intellect. It will succeed." We find the sentiment advanced here the occasion of some very severe strictures from one of our author's critics, who conceives that he ignores the high moral influences that a government should bring to bear upon its people. We think he has entirely misapprehended the author's meaning. The Doctor merely expresses the opinion that intellectual developments should be the paramount object of the State, and that it should not endeavor to control the morals of the people, save so far as is necessary to restrain vicious actions. To punish crime is an object of every government, and so far every government controls the morals of society. But some go further, as, for instance, England, and establish churches to which its subjects must conform, or be deprived of some of their franchises as citizens. It is this that Dr. Draper objects to, considering in true republican spirit that religion is a part of civil liberty, and that morality is best advanced by non-interference with those opinions which are properly within the jurisdiction, not of human, but of Divine legislation.

In early times the government exercised a sort of paternal control over its subjects, and undertook to manage everything. It prescribed the prices of goods, and the dress, and food of the citizen, and intruding into the domestic economy, disturbed the affairs of the household.

Even in America, at one time, government thus intermeddled with household matters, and everybody remembers the famous blue laws of Connecticut, amongst which were commands that a man should not go to church at a more rapid gait than a walk, and positively should not kiss his wife on Sunday. All this did no good. How many kisses were there, "sub rosa?" It is against such usurpations of government that Dr. Draper raises his voice. "Educate the masses, and they can judge for themselves," is his doctrine. If a man is blind, you cannot indicate to him what kind of thing light is by blowing a trumpet and telling him that

the sun shines. If you will call in a surgeon and have his eyesight restored, he will very soon find out where the sun is, and know as much about sunlight as you do.

A government cannot create fine moral sensibilities by imposing upon its subjects its own notions of right and wrong, or any peculiar faith, or form of worship. Some discredit education, and array statistics to show, that in some highly cultivated communities, there is more crime and vice than in others notoriously benighted. The fact is true, but the deduction false, because, as Lord Brougham has observed, the great fault in education lies in its quality, not its quantity. If a man ploughs a field, and then sows weeds, he had better not have ploughed at all. If a teacher instils bad doctrines, he had better not teach at all. Where there is much education, and much vice, it is because the education is vicious. The remedy is to discard the vice; to sow wheat, not tares; not to stop sowing.

We find but one opinion expressed in this book that we think unworthy of a scholar, and that is in derogation of classical studies. This passage is a stain upon a fair surface: "What is termed classical learning, arrogates to itself a space that excludes much more important things. It finds means to appropriate practically all collegiate honors. . . . It finds an excuse in the alleged power of communicating the wisdom of past ages.

"The grand depositories of human knowledge are not the ancient but the modern tongues. Few, if any, are the facts worth knowing, that are to be exclusively obtained by a knowledge of Latin and Greek; and as to mental discipline, it might reasonably be inquired how much a youth will secure by translating daily a few good sentences of Latin and Greek into bad and broken English."

The poetry, philosophy, eloquence, and history rise up from the glorious pages of Greek and Latin literature, to put to shame these words. We may be able to get facts, such as mere statements and statistics from translations, but the inspiration of beauty, which is a splendid fact, would be gone. Let any one listen to the nightingale as she pours forth her matchless song, and then look upon the analysis of it given by the musical composer in bars and spaces, crotchets and quavers. He will then appreciate the difference between the original productions of the lofty minds of old, and the translations that are given us. The more classic knowledge learned at college, the more accomplished the gentleman, and the better the citizen thereafter. As to the question which he says any one might reasonably ask, we think that any one might reasonably answer, that the youth would, after a while, learn to put those good sentences of Latin and Greek into good and unbroken English. And, moreover, would have seen the sources from which much of that English sprang; would have learned to apprehend more keenly the meanings of the terms he employed; would have exercised his mind in a labor, that while it developed accuracy and skill at the same time, led him to the

contemplation of noble thoughts, and images, and sentiments. We have not the space to spend more than these few lines upon a theme that volumes could not exhaust.

There are two ideas which are special favorites of Dr. Draper; the government of the universe by fixed and inexorable laws, and the constant development of nature into higher and better forms. Whatever the kind of web he weaves, the texture glitters with these two golden threads.

He acknowledges the existence of free will in man, but believes that it moves within very narrow, circumscribed limits. A man is a chemical composition. He cannot add a hair to his head, or a cubit to his stature. His advent into the world, his sojourn in it, his exit from it, are all governed by mysterious laws which he had no instrumentality in making, and which he can not alter. Little is left to his discretion by that all-wise and ever-ruling law, "whose residence is the bosom of God, and whose voice is the harmony of the world."

Few, if any, have been as successful as Dr. Draper, in presenting the influence of material things in shaping human manners and fortunes. Nor do we think that it is lowering our esteem for the spiritual to dwell, as he has done, on the material. Those sublimated beings who rail at the grossness of matter, are not generally mighty intellects that soar above the world, but puny ones whose wings have not yet borne them to a level with it.

We part company here with Dr. Draper, the wiser, and, consequently, the better for his society.

Take his book all in all it is a success. We close it, gratified at having been partakers of an entertainment which afforded a happy combination of pleasure and instruction, and hoping that our author's pen will summon us again, ere long, to "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

ART. IV.—THE AMERICAN FISHERIES.*

SMEELTS.—Smelts are taken in great numbers in our rivers in spring and autumn, and often during the winter. During the latter season many are taken in Lake Champlain, where they collect, by cutting holes in the ice. At Watertown as many as 750,000 were taken annually in scoop nets from the first of March to the first of June. They are mostly taken at night by torch-light. The returns from Sagadahoc county, Maine, include twenty-six tons of smelts, valued at about \$100 per ton, and seven tons of frost-fish, worth together \$150. These little fish are taken in most of the rivers of that State, and though not reported, we are informed that the quantity annually shipped from Hampden, six

* Concluded from November number, 1866.

miles below Bangor, on the Penobscot, probably exceeds the amount above mentioned. A species of smelt or salmon, called shrew, and so fat that, according to Captain Wilkes, when dried without salt and set fire to they will burn like a torch, were formerly very abundant in the Columbia river, on the Pacific, and are taken in vast quantities by the Indians in the northern waters of Oregon and Washington Territories.

HALIBUT.—A large number of schooners are employed in catching halibut at St. George's Banks, in the vicinity of Cape Ann and in Lond Island sound. This fish, sometimes called the American turbot, has been taken of the weight of 500 and 600 pounds, but its average weight is not above 50 pounds. Before railroad communication was opened with Cape Ann they were very abundant, and being considered unfit for pickling, were comparatively little valued, many being cut loose by the fishermen and cast back into the sea. In 1837 Cape Ann had 80 large schooners, of from 60 to 80 tons burden engaged in catching halibut for the Boston market, where they were sold fresh and smoked. In 1839 about 16,000 of these fish were taken there, equal to 800,000 pounds, which, at the average price then paid to fishermen, at two cents a pound, amounted to the value of \$16,000. About that time they were discovered to exist in large shoals and of large size at St. George's Banks, and vessels were sent thither. They are sent to all our large cities both in the fresh and preserved state. In New London county, Connecticut, in 1860, there were returned 1,712 tons of halibut taken, worth about \$100 per ton, or five cents per pound, \$171,200. In Gloucester, in Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1855, there were caught 210 tons of halibut, valued at \$25,200. Two establishments in that county, in 1860, returned an aggregate of 1,113,132 pounds, or upward of 556 tons, of which the value was \$36,828.

STURGEON.—Sturgeon fishing is carried on in the Delaware to a considerable amount annually. They are caught in nets thrown from the boats, and sold to men who skin and cut them for the Philadelphia market, which employs about fifty boats. They sell for three to four cents a pound.

LOBSTERS.—The county of New London, Connecticut, returned about 178 tons of lobsters, taken in 1860, valued at \$11,700, and in Maine, 200,000 of these fish were taken at Cushing, valued at \$700, in addition to upwards of \$38,000 worth of canned and preserved lobsters. The markets of most of our maritime cities and towns are supplied with these crustacea, the value of which seldom appears in official returns. Boston receives annually some 200,000 lobsters, which are caught along the coast of Maine by fishermen sent out from Gloucester, from March to June in each year, and thence sent in well-boats to the city, where they sell at an average of five cents each.

OYSTERS.—This valuable shell-fish, which is widely distributed throughout the world, has been esteemed as an article of food

from a very remote period. It was much prized by the Romans, who obtained it from their own waters, from the mouth of the Hellespont, and from the shores of Britain, where oysters were early discovered to be very abundant and of superior quality. They were imported thence during the winter packed in snow. According to Pliny, the propagation of oysters in artificial oyster-beds was first introduced by the wealthy and luxurious patrician, Sergius Aurata, who derived much revenue from his oyster-beds at Baiæ, in the Bay of Naples, and was also the first to show the superiority of the shell-fish of the Lucrine lake to those of Britain, which his country men considered the finest. So vast is the number of these fish annually caught that the oyster is only saved from extermination by reason of its rapid multiplication. As many as 50,000 to 60,000 ova are said to be contained in the spawn of a single oyster. A late report to the British Association roughly estimates them at about one million, and others still higher. These ova, moreover, are very tenacious of life. The time of spawning is from May to August, during which time the oyster is said to be "in the milk," and fortunately, but erroneously, is deemed unfit for the table. Hence the notion, still prevalent, that it is only during the months which contain an *r*, that oysters are edible. They cannot inhabit fresh water; but those oysters are preferred for food which are grown near the mouths of rivers where fresh water mingles with the salt, and also those which are of medium size. Oysters are usually found in tranquil water from two to six fathoms deep, particularly in the estuaries of large rivers, where they feed and fatten upon the *confervæ*, or upon several kinds of *infusoria*. Certain species of these last are said to impart to the oyster the green color so much esteemed in the British oyster from the Orkneys and Western islands. As many as 60 to 80 species of the true oyster are enumerated. But the common edible oyster of Europe (*Ostrea edulis*) is represented in our markets by two principal species. These are the Virginia or York river oyster (*O. Virginica*) found in the Chesapeake bay southward, and occasionally as far north as the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the northern New York or York bay oyster, (*O. borealis*.) formerly very abundant in Massachusetts bay. The former is much the most common at the present time, and is principally propagated for the supply of our markets, being transplanted from the York river in March to artificial oyster-beds near the large cities, upon which they are dumped from schooners of 100 tons and under. The oyster attains its full size in from three to five years in its native beds, but grows more rapidly when transplanted. In either case they are often fit for the table at eighteen months or two years. The British oyster trade formerly employed about 200 vessels, of from 10 to 50 tons each, and 400 or 500 men and boys in dredging for them. It supplied 14,000 or 15,000 bushels yearly to the London market. At present it is much greater, the supply of oysters

from artificial beds being estimated at 30,000 bushels, and of sea oysters at 100,000 bushels, annually. In 1852 the island of Jersey, in the English channel, employed 370 vessels, of 34,000 tons besides many large boats, and about 1,500 men and as many women and children, chiefly in the oyster fishery of its southeastern coast.

Many oysters are also taken on the shores of France, where the natural beds some years ago became exhausted in consequence of overdredging. In this emergency M. Coste, by order of the French government, instituted some six or eight years ago, in the Bay of St. Briene, a system of artificial oyster culture, similar to that so long practiced at Lake Fusaro, on the peninsula of Baia. He planted 3,000 acres with about three million breeding oysters, and in less than six months he found each fascine of brush-wood laid down to arrest the spat, though not larger than a wheat sheaf, was covered with 20,000 young oysters, which in eighteen months more would be fit for the table. His success induced M. Coste to propose to stock not only the whole coast of the empire proper, but also those of Corsica and Algeria, with oysters. He estimated the cost of covering 12,000 acres with oysters to be only \$2,000. Experiments in oyster-farming, made near the same time at the Isle de Ré, in the Bay of Biscay, have rendered that vicinity a principal seat of the oyster culture. There are now upwards of four thousand parks and clares upon the fore-shores of the island. At Marennnes, on the Seudre, are extensive oyster farms and clares, devoted to the production of the celebrated *green* oysters, which derive their peculiarity from feeding in the turbid waters of the Seudre. Oyster-farming is also carried on extensively at Whitstable and Faversham, in England, by joint stock companies, and elsewhere in English waters.

It is from artificial oyster-beds of this kind that Boston is principally supplied with these testacea, and the daily market of New York derives a considerable part of its immense consumption from similar sources. The poles which mark the position of these oyster-farms or preserves and the proprietary boundaries on the flats, form conspicuous objects on the approach to Boston and some other maritime cities from the sea. The oysters are dredged up by means of an instrument resembling a large iron rake, drawn behind a boat under full sail or pulled by rowers.

About 150 sail of schooners of 100 tons, and manned by four or five men, were formerly engaged in transporting oysters from Virginia to the planting-grounds near New York, whence they were brought to the city, in their season, by about 300 market-boats. Many small oysters for summer use are also brought down the North river from near Sing Sing and planted as "seed" oysters in the East river, in Newark bay, and along the Sound, where they are left for two or three years to grow. The Fulton Market, in New York, is always supplied with the choicest oysters to be found, and many local and fancy names are given to them by the retailers. The prices paid for common oysters by the few dealers

who control the trade, previous to the war, were \$3 to \$12 per thousand, and for very fine lots as much as \$120 per thousand has been paid. These were so large that 100 of them filled a barrel. They were planted oysters from the head of the Sound near Sand's Point and City Island. Some of the East river oysters, as the "Saddle Rocks," are very large, and at the present time sell for \$2 50 to \$5 per 100. Various coves and creeks on both sides of Long Island furnish oysters which are named from the localities that produce them. Many of these, especially the smaller ones, are either sent to the west in the shell or put up in cans, pickled or fresh. Many are thus annually prepared on board the oyster scows in the harbor and in regular establishments, particularly at New Haven, Connecticut.

The oyster trade of the United States employs many persons and a considerable amount of tonnage. The census of 1850 returned 177,930 bushels as the product of the oyster trade of Virginia in the preceding year. The total value of the oyster fishery of the Chesapeake bay in 1858 has been estimated as high as \$20,000,000, at the rate of one dollar per bushel, which was doubtless an overestimate, both of the amount and average price. The chief inspector of Virginia stated the export of oysters from that State between the first of October, 1858, and 30th of June, 1859, at 2,301,719 bushels, all of which were taken from the waters of the York river, Rappahannock, Potomac, and Hampton Roads. Large quantities were shipped from other points, of which no account was furnished. The returns of 1860 make the value of oysters taken through the Union to be \$1,419,761, which was doubtless below the actual value of this branch of the fishery. Connecticut was by far the most productive of any State in oysters, having returned a value of \$610,450, or nearly one-half of the whole. The immense number of bays, sounds, inlets, and lagoons which indent the coast of New Jersey everywhere abound in oysters of the best quality, some of which, as the "Shrewsburies," from the vicinity of Long Branch, are by many esteemed the finest in the market. Great Egg Harbor abounds in fine oysters. The New Jersey oyster trade, in 1860, employed 160 establishments, with 564 hands, and a capital of \$186,875. Of these, 107 establishments and 382 hands were returned by Cumberland county alone, of which number only 78 concerns reported the quantities taken. These amounted to 69,440,000, of the value of \$214,530. Middlesex county returned 23,500 bushels of oysters, valued at \$19,500, or about 83 cents per bushel, and Ocean county 5,000 bushels of market oysters, worth \$2,500, and 100,000 planted oysters, valued at \$1,200, or about \$1 20 per 100. The value of oysters returned by New York was \$93,270; by Maryland, \$43,825; by Virginia, \$139,232; by North Carolina, \$2,100; by Texas, \$5,553; by California, \$77,000, and by Washington Territory, \$44,597.

The numerous estuaries, bays, and inlets of the Chesapeake,

like those of New Jersey, are very prolific of oysters of the finest description. Those of Norfolk, Virginia, and its vicinity, have long been noted for their excellence. The oysters of Delaware bay are also much esteemed in Philadelphia.

In 1860, Virginia, according to the official returns, had 130 oyster fishing establishments, employing a capital of \$96,000, and Maryland, 63 firms have invested \$26,925, and employing 198 hands. These figures imperfectly represent the magnitude of this growing trade. St. Mary's county, in Maryland, reported 168,000 bushels of oysters, worth \$26,000, or 15½ cents per bushel, as having been caught by 15 oyster vessels, employing 150 hands. The oyster fishery of Virginia has since been almost totally suspended by the war.

The large oyster trade of the Chesapeake centres in Baltimore, which distributes oysters, fresh, canned, and pickled, to every part of the West, and to foreign countries. During the year 1840 there were forwarded from Baltimore to different places, by wagons, in the shell, 170,000 bushels, and after being opened and pickled, 320,000 bushels. These went as far west as Wheeling, Virginia, and the trade, which was then in its infancy, received a great impulse by the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its connecting lines. The quantity consumed in the city at that date was estimated at 220,000 bushels, making a total of 710,000 bushels. The commercial statistics of Baltimore, for the year 1860,* give the number of oyster-packing houses in the city as 30, and the number of bushels packed as 3,000,000. Their value, at 35 cents per bushel, was \$1,050,000. The number of vessels employed was 500, the number of hands 3,000, and the total value of the trade was \$1,800,000. About two-thirds of the oysters taken by the packers are put up in a raw state in ice, and sent to all the cities in the west. The balance is put up and sealed and sent in the same direction. St. Louis is the principal point for distribution throughout the extreme west, even to Nebraska. Besides those which are packed and pickled, large numbers were formerly put up in cans hermetically sealed and sent to California, Australia, and other countries. This trade is less extensive than formerly, oysters being now found abundantly in the waters of the Pacific States. The oyster business of Baltimore employed several hundred vessels, averaging 700 bushels each, and a crew of four men, in bringing them to the city. A large number of these were boats called "pungies," carrying from 200 to 500 bushels each. From 1,500 to 2,000 persons chiefly negroes of both sexes, were employed in "shucking," or opening the oysters. About 200 white men were engaged in making tin cans, to the value of \$400,000 annually, and an equal number in soldering the cans, making boxes, and packing in ice, ready for shipment. Most of the oysters for packing and pickling were brought from

* The Eleventh Annual Report of the Baltimore Board of Trade.

the rivers and inlets south of the Patapsco, and some of larger size and finer flavor than the river oysters from Norfolk. Of the 200,000 bushels consumed in the city, about 30,000 bushels were brought by the Norfolk steamers, and averaged 50 cents a bushel.

In 1862 it was estimated that 33 oyster firms in Baltimore packed 1,500,000 bushels of oysters. The gross sales of oysters in the shell was estimated at \$700,000. About 700 vessels were employed in catching in the tributaries of the Chesapeake, and about 300 in carrying them to market. The hands employed in these vessels and in catching oysters were computed at 10,000, the shuckers and packers at 1,500, and the tinmen at 200. The value of oysters packed during the year, which was one of more than ordinary success, was estimated at \$1,200,000. The tonnage of oyster vessels which passed eastward through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal in 1839 was 11,038 tons, and in 1860 amounted to 16,668 tons. Very good oysters have also been obtained in past years from the vicinity of Charlestown, South Carolina, of which the original name, given at its foundation in 1672, was "Oyster Point Town."

Many oysters are taken in the bays and rivers of New England and of other Atlantic States, which are not fully reported. The oyster fishery in Providence river, Rhode Island, was estimated in 1840 to be worth \$30,000 per annum, exclusive of the catch of 75 boats employed in Narragansett bay. The Point Judith and Westerly Ponds also furnished, respectively, 500 and 250 tons of oysters. A single oyster-bed in Quinnipiac or Fair Haven river in Connecticut, in 1839, was estimated to contain over 30,000 bushels, worth \$20,000, and employed 400 boats of all sizes in removing them on "oyster day," on which the law first permits it. The oyster trade of Fair Haven in 1860 included about one million bushels of oysters bought and sold, oysters opened one million gallons, and the manufacture annually of upwards of half a million tin cans and nearly half a million wooden kegs for packing and shipping oysters.

The principal oyster fishery of the Pacific States is in Shoalwater bay, north of the Columbia river, in Oregon, where these shell-fish were originally found imbedded several feet deep, and upon being transplanted were found to be of excellent quality. At San Juan Island, in Puget Sound, and other inlets of that coast, oysters are found, and also quahaugs or clams, and other shell-fish. These with salmon, constitute the principal food of the indolent coast tribes of Indians. Many are sent to San Francisco and markets of the Pacific.

CLAMS.—These testacea, though of little value commercially, are of some local importance on many parts of our coasts as an article of food. The early settlers upon our rugged New England shores found them a valuable resource in times of dire extremity. The name of *clam* is applied to several species of bivalvular shell-fish, one of which, the soft clam, the *Mya arenaria* of zoologists, is abun-

dant along our New England seaboard, in New York harbor, and on the European shores of the Atlantic. These are much used along our northern shores as food, and also as bait for cod and haddock. They are found imbedded about one foot below the surface between high and low water-mark, and when dug out are "shucked" or shelled and salted down in barrels for the fisheries. As many as 5,000 barrels have been thus annually prepared and sold in New England at six and seven dollars a barrel.

The hard clam, or *Venus mercenaria*, also inhabits both coasts of the Atlantic. In New England it is known by the name of "quahang," and in more southern markets is called clam. The pink-colored margin of the inner surface of the shell of the *V. mercenaria* was used by the aborigines in the manufacture of their *wampumpeag* or shell money. It is the kind of clam most used in New York and other Atlantic cities, the market of the former city being supplied from Long Island sound and the East River. They are not usually dug up from the sand like the soft clam, but are raked up like oysters from water six to twenty feet deep in Oyster bay, Cow bay, Little Neck bay, and other noted Oyster fisheries, and from the bays and inlets of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey. The clams from the latter region are inferior to those of the East river, of which the Little Necks are the most celebrated. The clam fishery of New Jersey employs some 25 sloops, of 20 to 30 tons each, which carry from 100,000 to 150,000 clams at a load, and make from six to ten trips yearly. The clams sell at from \$2 25 to \$3 per thousand in New York, whence they are sent in barrels to all parts of the country. The East river clams bring from \$1 to 1 50 per bushel, and employ about 100 boats and 150 to 200 men constantly in catching them. The southern coast of Long Island furnishes clams sufficient to employ some 30 sloops, which carry from 50,000 to 150,000 at each trip, which is made once in two weeks. The New York clam trade is in the hands of the oyster dealers, but that of New Jersey is an independent trade. In addition to those required for daily use, and large quantities shipped inwardly, many are pickled and exported, and the quantity annually brought to New York for these purposes is probably 200,000,000.

WHALE FISHERY.—Whale oil is extensively employed in manufactures and machine shops. Cotton and woollen factories consume large quantities of sperm oil, each spindle using about half a gallon. The increased importation and consumption of olive oil and of tallow has at times much diminished the profits of the whale trade. From 1825 to 1830 the trade was seriously checked by the low price of oil and whalebone, which was virtually excluded from the English and French markets by heavy discriminating duties, designed to encourage the whale trade of those nations, and amounting in British ports to £26 12s. per ton on oil; and £95 per ton on whalebone. More recently the manufacture of lard oil and the discovery of petroleum or oil wells would

probably have greatly reduced the price of whale oil and spermaceti, had not the extraordinary increase of American industrial establishments and the foreign demand for these articles maintained the price of all oils at a permanently high figure.

The whole number of vessels from American ports employed in the whale fishery on the 30th of June, 1840, was 498 ships and barks, 34 brigs, 7 schooners, and one sloop—total, 540 sail. The published returns of the national Census of that year gives only the quantity of spermaceti oil—which was 4,764,708 gallons—separate from the products of other fisheries. A report of the Secretary of the Treasury gave the total tonnage employed in the whale fishery on the 30th of September, 1838, as 124,858 tons. In 1844 this industry employed 504 ships, 140 barks, 33 brigs, and 19 schooners—total, 696. The products were, of sperm oil 138,595 barrels, black or whale oil 267,082 barrels, and whale-bone 3,015,145 pounds. In 1848, in consequence of losses and the withdrawal of many of the larger vessels from the right whaling fleet, particularly in the Atlantic ocean, the total number of vessels in the whale trade was only 193 ships and barks, and 23 brigs and schooners, or 216 sail, of which 100 were from the district of New Bedford. The product was 107,976 barrels of sperm oil, 280,656 barrels of whale oil, and 2,003,000 pounds of bone—a decrease of 13,000 barrels of sperm oil, 33,000 barrels of whale oil, and upwards of a million pounds of bone, from the importations of the previous year. The average arrivals during the nine years previous were, of sperm oil 141,242 barrels, of whale oil 235,456 barrels, and of bone 2,324,578 pounds. Massachusetts, in 1855, employed in this trade 492 vessels; tonnage, 154,061; capital employed, \$14,546,548; number of hands, 11,364. The products were 2,063,809 gallons of sperm oil, valued at \$3,059,018; right whale oil, 6,645,864 gallons, worth \$3,905,605; whalebone, 2,037,300 pounds, value of same, \$802,373. Of the whole number, 388 ships, of 127,542 tons, belonged to New Bedford.

The table shows the total value of the whale fishery in 1860, when its product amounted to \$7,749,305—a decrease of — from the returns of 1850; since which time there has been a slow but gradual decline in the returns of this fishery. The number of establishments concerned in the trade, and representing the number of vessels employed, was 422, whose united capital was \$13,292,060. They employed 12,301 hands, the annual cost of whose labor was \$3,509,080, and of raw material—consisting of provisions and other outfits, computed at about 30 per cent. of the entire proceeds—\$2,789,195. Of the entire number of vessels, 384 belonged to Massachusetts, 29 to Connecticut, 5 to Rhode Island, and 4 to California.

Massachusetts had invested \$12,468,660 in capital, employed 11,296 men, and received as the product \$6,734,955. Bristol county alone returned 358 whaling concerns, or vessels, with a capital of \$11,534,500; 10,458 hands, and a product of \$1,225,285.

This was the value of 94,178 barrels of sperm oil, 125,004 barrels of whale oil, and 1,263,872 pounds of whalebone. The greater part of this product was obtained by the whalers of New Bedford.

Connecticut employed 9 ships, 11 barges, 3 brigs, and 6 schooners, carrying 774 hands, and the proceeds of their voyages—averaging two years each—were 36,200 barrels of whale oil, 445 of sperm oil, and 214,000 pounds of bone, valued altogether at \$731,000. The annual cost of labor was \$250,380. This product all belonged to the district of New London.

The Rhode Island whale fishery was carried on by 5 vessels, all owned in Bristol county, and carrying 183 hands. The product of their voyages was \$246,350, which was the value of 20,550 barrels of whale oil, 1,140 of sperm oil, and 104,000 pounds of whalebone.

The sperm whale fishery of the Pacific coast has been nearly exhausted of late years, but new fields for whaling ships have been found in Hudson's Bay and the sea of Ochotsk. In these and other seas there were employed on the 1st of January, 1864, 304 vessels. Their tonnage was 88,785 tons—a decrease of 49 vessels, and of 14,361 tons, since January 1, 1863. The average catch of the northern Atlantic fleet for the season of 1863 was 867 barrels of whale oil, and 12,416 pounds of bone, to each vessel. Seventeen American vessels at Ochotsk averaged only 457 barrels of oil and 5,593 pounds of whalebone to each, which was below the usual catch.

The total imports of 1863 were, of sperm oil 65,055 barrels, of whale oil 62,974 barrels, and of whalebone 488,750 pounds. The average price of sperm oil in 1843 was 63 cents a gallon, in 1863 it was \$1.61, and in 1864 \$1.92 $\frac{7}{8}$ per gallon. Whale oil in 1831 sold for 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, in 1863 it averaged 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and now sells for \$1.38 $\frac{1}{4}$ per gallon. The average price of northern bone in 1841 was 19 cents per pound, in 1863 \$1.62, and at the present time \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The present high price of oil and whalebone has caused an increase in the number of vessels fitted out during the past year in the ports of New London and Sag Harbor, about sufficient to counterbalance a decrease of 27 vessels and 8,872 tons which, during the year, were withdrawn from ports outside of the district of New Bedford. In that district there was also a decrease of 27 vessels. The total decrease was small compared with that of several previous years. The aggregate tonnage now engaged in this fishery is 79,902 tons. In 1846 it was 230,218 tons.

Imports of whale oil from 1855 to 1864.

Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
1863. 65,055	62,974	488,750	1858. 81,941	182,223	1,540,600
1862 55,641	100,478	763,500	1857. 78,440	230,941	2,058,900
1861. 68,933	133,717	1,038,450	1856. 80,941	197,890	2,590,700
1860. 73,708	140,005	1,337,650	1855. 72,649	184,015	2,707,500
1859. 91,408	190,411	1,923,850			

Exports of sperm oil, whale oil, and whalebone from the United States.

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.		Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.
1863.	18,363	11,297	279,394	1860.	32,792	13,007	911,226
1862.	27,976	63,583	1,004,981	1859.	52,207	8,179	1,707,929
1861.	37,547	49,969	1,145,013				

Importations of sperm oil, whale oil, and whalebone into the U. S., in 1863.

	Bbls. sperm.	Bbls. whale.	lbs. bone.
New Bedford.....	42,408	43,191	307,950
Fairhaven.....	3,856	1,187	7,800
Westport.....	3,874	195	.....
Mattapoisett.....	1,573	7	.....
Sippican.....	308	26	.....
District of New Bedford....	51,569	44,556	315,750
New London.....	23	2,148	35,550
Nantucket.....	3,823	557	4,950
Edgartown.....	1,170	100	900
Provincetown.....	1,290	1,730	.....
Boston.....	4,916	5,637	88,900
Beverly.....	210	.....	.....
Salem.....	200	40	.....
Sag Harbor.....	885	855	5,100
New York.....	969	7,351	37,600
Total.....	65,055	62,974	488,750

Stock of oil and bone on hand on the 1st of January in the last seven years.

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.		Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.
1864.	31,200	9,344	148,980	1860.	13,429	96,480	380,600
1863.	16,038	23,019	91,500	1859.	17,176	82,376	400,000
1862.	16,132	58,378	295,600	1858.	39,307	91,193	235,500
1861.	15,838	80,469	418,700				

Number of ships engaged in the north Pacific fishery for the last five years, and the average quantity of oil taken.

1859.....	176 ships averaged	535 barrels.....	94,160 barrels.
1860.....	121 ships averaged	518 barrels.....	62,678 barrels.
1861.....	76 ships averaged	724 barrels.....	55,024 barrels.
1862.....	32 ships averaged	610 barrels.....	19,525 barrels.
1863.....	42 ships averaged	857 barrels.....	36,010 barrels.

Oysters.

STATES.	No. of establishments	Capital invested.	No. of Hands Employed.		An'l cost of labor.	An'l value of product.
			Males.	Females		
Connecticut.....	23	\$115,550	147	*696	\$141,780	\$610,450
New York.....	43	45,250	106	.....	27,744	92,270
New Jersey.....	160	186,875	564	.....	158,532	394,470
Maryland.....	63	26,925	198	.....	27,500	43,825
Virginia.....	130	96,002	439	.....	56,940	139,232
North Carolina.....	1	500	3	.....	900	2,100
Texas.....	4	2,150	6	3	2,580	5,553
California.....	2	7,000	9	.....	3,780	77,000
Washington Territory..	1	18,000	100	.....	27,000	44,597
Total in the U. States	427	498,252	1,573	699	446,656	1,410,497

Ag. of all the fisheries 1,970 17,919,759 29,452 931 6,077,577 14,284,405

* Part of these oysters were "canned," hence the employment of females.

ART. V.—HUMAN MOTIVES.

THE strongest and most universal propensity of human nature is the disposition to simplify all things. This propensity of the human intellect is as distinctively developed, and as prevalent among the learned as among the ignorant. All are eternally waging a hopeless war against nature, fate and destiny, and trying to discover panaceas for all physical and social diseases. Quackery is universal, and only more gross and palpable among the ignorant than among the learned and scientific. The unprincipled charlatan vends his quack pills as a remedy for all diseases. The regular physician ridicules and denounces him, yet he, too, has his panaceas. At one time he has unbounded faith in calomel, at another in phlebotomy, then in quinine, sometimes stimulants are all the vogue, at others depletents and cathartics; hot drinks and sweating, a few years ago, were all the rage, and now cool air, and ice externally and internally. Yet men will die, and die just as fast under one mode of treatment as another. Man's physical nature, his vital forces and bodily diseases, are infinitely complex, multifarious and subtle, and baffle all attempts at detection, discovery, analysis, description or generalization as far more are they beyond the reach of simplification. Yet the world will have, what at least promises to be simple, and would far sooner be killed by quacks who profess to simplify diseases and their remedies, than to be cured by learned physicians, who speak diffidently and doubtfully of the character of diseases, and of their ability to cure them.

Moral philosophers, that is the propounders of systems of philosophy, have been universally quacks, or charlatans, who propose to prevent, or cure all moral, social or political ills or evils by some one simple remedy; as if man's moral nature were not more abstruse, complex, subtle and recondite than his physical nature, and his social or political nature more difficult of analysis and comprehension, than either his individual physical or moral nature, for it embraces all the difficulties and complexities of the two latter, with those peculiar to itself superadded. Yet all systems of moral philosophy are mere amplifications and applications of some moral maxim, expressed in a half dozen words. These systems are, and have ever been, mere moral panaceas. Useful at some time, under peculiar social or political circumstances, but generally useless, or noxious. Growing out of peculiar exigencies or prevalent evils, at the time they were originated, they are, or have been, all true in the particular, false in the general.

We might extend these reflections to an indefinite extent, but as our object is to give them a practical application, we will, at once proceed to that part of our subject.

The prevalent philosophy of our day teaches that selfishness is the only motive of human conduct. A more wicked, a more

false, or absurd doctrine was never inculcated, yet it is very generally held to be true by the ignorant and foolish, as well as by the learned and wise. It has done infinite mischief in its control of political affairs at the South. The apothegm, "Cotton is king," is but a corollary from this philosophy. All men, and all states or nations, being selfish, and all needing cotton, we concluded that all would cultivate amicable relations with us, who produced the most and best of it, in order to obtain it. The Yankees would never be guilty of the folly of liberating our slaves, for experience in other countries had taught, that without negro slavery, there could be little or no cotton; and great part of Yankee wealth and prosperity arose from the manufacture of our cotton. Or, if the Yankees were so silly and suicidal as to attempt this folly, that England, being equally selfish and equally dependent on us for her cotton supply, would interfere and help us to establish our independence.

Fanaticism of opinion, (not religious fanaticism, for abolition is a direct attack on the truth of the Bible,) ruled the hour with each nation. Their ignorant, half-starved, over-worked masses, felt it to be their duty to set our slaves free, who were abundantly fed and clothed, and in every way provided for, in order that they, being free, might also be starved and over-worked. They could not open their eyes without seeing in the wealth around them, created by themselves and owned by others, and contrasting it with the poverty of the South, that capital had stolen or exploited most of the results of their labor, whilst masters at the South had permitted negro slaves to consume the comparatively little that their light and desultory labor produced, and left nothing for the masters to expend or invest in gorgeous and princely luxury. The masses saw and understood this, nay, boasted of it, boasted that they were more exploited, cheated, taxed and robbed by capital, than negroes by their masters, and therefore, that "free white labor was cheaper to the employer than slave labor to the master." Unreasoning fanaticism, pride of opinion, has ever been a far more potent motive of human conduct than mere selfishness. This fanaticism, this pride of opinion, has occasioned nine-tenths of the war and bloodshed in Christendom for the last eight hundred years. It brought about and continued for two centuries the crusades—opinion, not selfishness, impelled the crusaders. Ere these wars were ended, the wars of the Roses began in England. They, too, were wars carried on for mere opinions' sake, not for selfish greed. Just as they ended, religious wars began which embroiled Europe in civil broil and bloodshed, until or near the time of the French Revolution. Since then, differences in political opinions have occasioned most of the wars of Europe. Very few wars, even of late years, have been waged for mere selfish greed, and these chiefly by England, whose god is mammon.

Individuals, like nations, are operated upon and controlled in

their conduct by an infinite variety of motives, feelings, passions, affections, sympathies, likings, hatreds, prejudices, prepossessions, local and national antipathies, patriotism, pugnacity, chivalry, pride of caste, of family and race, etc., and a thousand other feelings, too subtle for detection and exposition, and too numerous for citation.

The man who always acts upon the conviction that man is purely and entirely a selfish animal, is already a fool, and in a fair way to become a knave.

ART. VI.—JOHN STUART MILL ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Don't be frightened, dear reader, for we assure you that you know just as much about political economy as Mr. Mill, or Adam Smith, or Say, or Ricardo, or ourselves, or any one else, who ever wrote upon the subject. The science is neither abstruse, nor dry and uninteresting. Every one practises it, we are sorry to say, every day of his life; and every business man and woman understands its practical applications far better than any of its teachers.

The best political economists we ever met with, were horse jockeys and negro market-women. They are ever ready to quote and practice on its extremest maxims. Such as: "All's fair in trade." "The worth of a thing is just what it will bring." "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." etc., etc. Concealed in Latin verbiage, and intended for ears polite, the lawyers have a like leading maxim: "*Caveat emptor!*" They, too, quite unconsciously, are admirable political economists.

But there is a shorter way of getting at this pretended science or philosophy than any of these. It is fully comprehended and thoroughly defined, so far as it is susceptible of comprehension or definition, in two French, or two co-relative English words.

Our lamented deceased friend, the late George Frederick Coleman, of Virginia, the best classical scholar, the most fascinating and instructive companion, and in all respects, one of the most intellectual men we ever knew, said to us one day: "Fitzhugh, I have not paid enough attention to moral science, I want to study political economy. How shall I go about it?"

"You understand French, Coleman. Now I will teach you in two words all that can be learned or taught on the subject. '*Laissez-faire.*' That's all that's in this boasted science, but real quackery, panacea, or charlatanry. You keep repeating '*Laissez-faire,*' or 'let alone!' or 'unrestricted liberty.' They all mean the same. So does 'let every one do pretty much as he pleases.' Be bold and fearless in thought. Don't revolt at the conclusions to which you will inevitably be led. No law, no government, anarchy, free love, etc., etc., are unavoidable conclusions

from such maxims. When you reach them, you will be an accomplished political economist. Quite as much so as the early Anabaptists of Germany, as the Independents in Cromwell's day, as the Mormons and New England Puritans of our day, as the French revolutionists in the times of the Goddess of Reason, as the socialistic philosophers who brought about the revolution of 1848 in France, as Proudhon, or La Martine, or Sué, or Dumas, or Victor Hugo, or any of the fashionable novelists or hair-brained philosophers of Europe, or of Yankeedom.

"Thus much, sir, you will learn, if you be but bold and fearless, from '*Laissez-faire*,' in its sociological and political sequences, corollaries and applications. But you will have a far more difficult task to accept its ethical doctrines, corollaries, and legitimate, harsh, but inexorable sequences. Now, screw your courage to the sticking point and follow me. To understand this branch of the subject, I must carry you back to the origin of political economy as a *practice*; it was long after it became a practice that its facts were observed, generalized, and propounded as a theory or system of philosophy by Adam Smith. You know that before the liberation of the serfs of Europe, in all past ages, and in all countries, society had been protective in its cast and character, a mere series of subordinations; with inequality of grade and condition, the rule, not the exception. Especially was this the case at Rome, where, with patricians and plebeians, clients and patrons, '*patres familias*,' slaves and masters, every one revolved around some centre, and every one was secure of support. There was no pauperism, no poor-laws or poor-houses, little or no crime, and no selfishness in Roman or other slave societies. But when the serfs of Europe were liberated, protection removed, equal rights and seeming equality of conditions established, every man thrown on his own resources, to eke out a support by labor, or beggary, or theft, or robbery, or trade, or cheating, or swindling, then began the war of the wits and the reign of selfishness. 'Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost,' became necessarily the abbreviated moral philosophy of regenerated, disenthralled, liberated Christendom. Murder, arson, theft, robbery, cheating, swindling, pauperism, and beggary, filled, astounded and frightened the world. As no one could succeed in life, amid such war of the wits, who was not selfish, unfair in dealing, penurious and rapacious; he who succeeded best in practising these qualities, soon became to be considered most meritorious; and you will now find that he who most wrongs his fellow men, most exploits (in plain English, cheats) them, who exchanges the least possible amount of his own labor for the greatest possible amount of theirs; (just as you did, Coleman, when you made thirty dollars a day at the Concord Academy, and gave your washer-woman, who worked twice as hard as you did, fifty cents a day) he, I say, who under the lead of political economy, the only moral modern guide and philosophy, outside the Bible, thus

wrongs, taxes, cheats, or exploits his fellow men, is considered most meritorious and praiseworthy by those fellow men." "Now hush! stop, Fitzhugh, you are a fiend. You talk like an incarnate devil." "I know I do. I have but put on the habiliments of the devil, to disgust you with the devil. 'Political economy is the devil's philosophy.'

"Mr. Greely, who is a generous, noble hearted man of genius, only a little crazy, like all northern geniuses, has made the very same remark about the operations of free or politico-economical society, that you have just so politely done. He says, writing about it as it exists in New York, that a demon intending to torture mankind, could not have constructed a society better suited to his purpose than that of New York. I do not quote his words, but this is precisely what they mean."

But taking leave of our deceased friend, we will try to pay our respects to Mr. Mill, the proposed subject of our essay.

The learned and thoughtful teachers of this pretended system of political economy foresee the anarchical, vicious, criminal, and destructive consequences that must result to the social, political and moral world, if their doctrine of "*laissez-faire*," or "let alone," or "unrestricted liberty" were fully carried out into practice, and therefore qualify and attempt to limit the doctrine by saying that this is not exactly what they mean; that they would have some law, some government, some restrictions on liberty; that they would not let alone entirely; but that the world is "too much governed," and should be less governed. Well, tell us, Mr. Mill, how much the world should be governed. "Oh," replies he, "no general, abstract, or precise rules can be laid down on this subject; it must depend on a thousand varying circumstances." Then you admit the world may "be too little governed," that liberty may be too little restricted, that "*laissez-faire* may be carried too far." Surely I do. But the tendency with mankind is always the other way; that is, to too much of law and government. (We, *sotto voce*, not in times of French revolutions, nor in most other revolutions.) Well, Mr. Mill, we will call in Earl Derby, and we think we may be able to settle the seeming difference of principle or doctrine between you. (*Enter Earl Derby*.) "Now, Earl Derby, Mr. Mill says the world is too much governed. What is your opinion?" "Why, I think, it is entirely too little governed." "Would you leave men no liberty, Earl?" "Certainly; I would leave them just as much liberty as best to promote individual, social and political well-being. Mr. Mill (in great excitement and agitation): "Why, Earl, you are stealing my thunder. That's precisely my philosophy." Earl (in angry and loud voice): "No such thing. You are a vile radical who would destroy all government, law and order." Mill: "I deny it. Read my book!" Earl: "Read your book! Why, the last chapter of that book contains a virtual recantation of all that precedes it. It is the last words

and dying confession of John Stuart Mill, the notorious English radical —." "Order! order! gentlemen! If you will but answer a few questions, I will settle the difficulty between you. You say, Earl Derby, 'that the world is governed too little.'" "Surely, I do." "You further admit that it may be governed too much." "Certainly." "Then your political doctrine is that the world should neither be governed too much nor too little; and that it is impossible to lay down any fixed rule as to how much it should be governed?" "You think, Mr. Mill, the world is too much governed; but agree with the Earl that it may be too little governed; and, further, agree with him that no fixed or definite rules can be laid down as to how much it should be governed." "Those are my opinions; you'll find them in the last chapter of my book." "Well, now, gentlemen, there is no difference in principle between you. You both hold that the world should be neither too much nor too little governed, and can neither lay down any rule as to how much it should be governed. Neither of you, nor both combined, can excogitate or eviscerate a doctrine or theory, much less a system of philosophy. Political economy is a quackery, a false pretension, a humbug, an airy nothing; and so is the protective system. The difference between you, gentlemen, is a difference of temperament, not of principle; and such is the only difference that has ever divided opposing sects, systems, or philosophies in politics or morals since the world began." Shake hands, make up, and go home. (*Exeunt, Mill and Derby arm-in-arm.*)

Now that the court is cleared, we will say to the reader, that whilst political economy is a humbug, a quackery, a false pretension, an airy nothing in the hands of its learned teachers and professed champions, and of all good, well-informed, honest people, it is an execrable reality in the hands of the vicious and vulgar, who adopt their practice to its leading and distinguishing maxims, and become cheats, swindlers, extortioners, thieves and robbers under the guidance of those selfish and dishonest maxims. As thus vulgarly understood, it is the only moral system now known to Christendom. We would be willing to pass the balance of life in pain and penury, if, by doing so, we could disabuse the public mind of its vile heresies, whilst others planted the doctrines of Christianity in place of the heresies that we have uprooted.

We beg, Mr. Reviewer, that you will not fail to publish, along with this essay, from page 512 of the volume of the Census of 1860, entitled, "Moralists, etc.," the table showing the amount of crime and pauperism in the several States. From that it will appear, that, according to population, there are fifteen times as much crime and pauperism in politico-economic or free society, as in protective or slave society; and that, where there is most of trade, most of complication, most of political economy carried out into practice, most of wealth, growth and seeming pros-

perity, as in New York and Massachusetts, just there is there most of crime and pauperism. The latest statistics confirm the lessons of all past history, to wit, that crime and pauperism are the mere outgrowths of political economy carried out in its practice. We will now conclude with the promised quotation from the last chapter of Mr. Mill's *Political Economy*. Hume made reason a suicide when he proved, by reasoning, that there was no material world, and then rejected the conclusions to which reason conducted him. He thereby demonstrated that reason, given full play, was false and self-destructive. In like manner, but with less ability, does Mr. Mill refute political economy by showing that its leading maxim, "*laissez-faire*," is false if carried out into all its consequences, and that those consequences are susceptible of no definite line of restriction or limitation.

"We have now reached the last part of our undertaking; the discussion, so far, as suited to this treatise (that is, so far as it is a question of principle, not detail), of the limits of the province of government—the question to what objects government intervention, in the affairs of society, should extend, over and above those that necessarily appertain to it. No subject has been more keenly contested in the present age. The contest, however, has been chiefly carried on around certain select points, with only flying excursions into the rest of the field. Those, indeed, who have discussed any particular portion of governmental interference, such as State education (spiritual or secular), regulation of the hours of labor, a public provision for the poor, etc., have often dealt largely in general arguments for outstretching the special application made of them, and have shown a sufficiently strong bias, either in favor of 'letting things alone,' or in favor of meddling; but have seldom declared or decided in their own minds how far they would carry either principle. The supporters of interference have been content with asserting a general right and duty on the part of government to interfere whenever its intervention would be useful; and when those who have been called the '*laissez-faire*,' school have attempted any definite limitation of the province of government, they have usually restricted to the protection of person and property against force and fraud, a definition to which they, nor any else, can deliberately adhere, since it excludes, as has been shown in a preceding chapter, some of the most indispensable and unanimously recognized duties of government.

"Without professing entirely to supply this deficiency of a general theory on a question which does not admit of any universal solution, I shall attempt to afford some little aid towards the resolution of this class of questions as they arise, by examining in the most general point of view in which the subject can be considered. What are the advantages, and what the evils or inconveniences, of government interference?"—*Mill's Political Economy*, Vol. II. Chap. xi.

ART. VII.—THE NEW ERA OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

GOVERNOR PATTON OF ALABAMA ON THE MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES—OF THAT STATE, AND OF THE ENTIRE SOUTH.

In former times it was very difficult, in fact it was impossible, to secure for the question of building up manufacturing establishments in the cotton-growing States, that careful and dispassionate

consideration which its importance demanded. Planters engaged in the cultivation of cotton were content with the incomes derived from their plantations. They would not readily yield to suggestions or arguments in favor of diverting even a moderate portion of capital employed in producing the great Southern staple, to the business of converting it into fabrics. The consequence was that the vast wealth of the cotton-growing region was devoted almost exclusively to a single pursuit. But that pursuit was eminently successful and prosperous. The returns received by the planters for the sale of their cotton, were sufficient to gratify any reasonable wish. In 1860, Alabama produced well-nigh one million of bales, being nearly one-fourth of the entire American crop. This cotton, at a moderate calculation, at the then market rates, was worth fifty millions of dollars. With such an immense profit from a single pursuit, it is not to be wondered at that those engaged in it should hesitate in reference to schemes and enterprises which looked to diversity of their capital and labor. Contented people are not usually disposed to encourage innovations, especially when the contentment rests upon such an apparently substantial basis as that of cotton-planting before the war. Still, sagacious and thoughtful political economists could plainly see that it was lamentably unwise to concentrate so much capital, labor and energy upon a single object. Such a policy on the part of capitalists, neglected those vast and varied resources which we possess, and which, if properly developed, will build us up, as a people, to the proportion of substantial greatness, and insure us permanent prosperity.

In the present condition of the country, a diversity of pursuits is a matter of prime necessity with us. A radical change has been wrought in our labor system. That organized and systematic plan of plantation labor, under which Alabama was enabled to furnish a million bales of cotton, is completely broken up. The negroes, in their new condition of freedom, are doing quite as well as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances. Yet, in view of the derangement necessarily resulting from their sudden emancipation, we may not calculate upon raising half so much cotton as was produced before the war. The negroes have been suddenly thrown into a new condition. They are no longer subject to the guiding care of the white man, and hence it would be unreasonable to suppose that their labor would be as available as in former times. Though the negro is no longer subject to our control, yet we should encourage him in every proper way to devote himself industriously to the cultivation of lands. For this he is peculiarly fitted. Land-owners are dependent upon him for the labor which is necessary to produce cotton. He has, therefore, but to avail himself of the advantage which he thus possesses, to make for himself an independent living, and become useful to the community. Our constitution and laws, as modified since the war closed, give full protection to the negroes in their

personal rights; and I have no doubt that those who formerly owned them, who raised them and cared for them all their lives, will continue their friends and do them full justice. But, however hopeful we may be in this respect, we cannot close our eyes to the serious derangement which the late unfortunate war has produced in regard to negro labor. In 1860 the colored population of Alabama, as shown by the Federal census of that year, was four hundred and thirty thousand. From the various casualties of the war this population has diminished at least one-fifth. Indeed, we may not unreasonably anticipate that the enumeration, which is now being taken under the authority of the State, will exhibit a diminution of the blacks since 1860, to the number of fully one hundred thousand. But for this deterioration, there is no responsibility resting upon the former slave-owners, and who always looked after the health and comfort of their slaves.

In reference to the negroes that remain, some allowance must be made for the idea prevalent among many of that class, that freedom implies a certain kind of exemption from labor which they were formerly required to perform. In view of all this, we cannot expect that hereafter the labor of the negroes will be as available as it was formerly, either for the maintenance of themselves or for the common interest of the country. In estimating our general cotton crops for the immediate future, we need not rely upon more than one-third of the amount formerly produced. We will do well if we raise so much. So far as Alabama is concerned, judging by the prospects for the present year, we should not calculate upon more than two hundred and fifty thousand bales, as the future annual crop.

Much has been said about inviting immigrants to our State, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the diminution of black labor. In the course of time this experiment may be successful to a limited extent, at least, but for the present we should not depend too much upon it. In fact, it yet remains to be demonstrated that white labor can be successfully applied to the cultivation of cotton. At any rate, experience has shown that even if it could be so used with partial success, it is by no means so well adapted to it as to the labor of the blacks. Nature has endowed the negro with a physical constitution which is peculiarly fitted for labor and toil in a tropical sun.

From this, however, it should not be inferred that immigration is a thing to be discouraged. Far from it. We have ample field for the employment of all industrious classes, who may be desirous of identifying themselves with our interest and destiny. Let them come, not only from Europe, but from the more densely populated States of our Union. We need labor, especially that kind which may be adapted to the production of cereals, to internal improvements, and to the development of our mineral and manufacturing resources.

To produce the amount of cotton we have named, it will be

necessary to keep in the field from seventy-five to one hundred thousand laborers. From the present population of the freedmen we cannot depend upon more than that number. Nor need we expect an average of more than three bales to the hand. Let it be assumed, therefore, that henceforth the crops of Alabama will average two hundred and fifty thousand bales, and that its value in Alabama will be twenty cents per pound. This is one-fourth the amount produced before the war, with the price fully doubled. Hence the aggregate value of the crop will be twenty-five millions of dollars, or one-half of the whole value of the former crop of one million of bales. It is true that cotton is commanding here, at this time, more than the price assumed above. Yet its market value is so fluctuating, that, for my present purpose, it would be safer to underrate than over-estimate its future value.

The only criterion by which to determine the importance and prosperity of any country is the amount and value of its exports over and above its imports. No State or community can prosper unless its exports exceed its imports. That rule which political economy applies to individuals or families, upon this particular point, is equally applicable to States. Every one knows that it matters not what a man's labor is worth, or how much he may make by it; if he consumes his income by profligate or extravagant expenditures he will never grow rich. But the man who regularly saves a portion of his income, however small that income may be, will always be independent, and may become wealthy. It is far more easy to make money than to save it. If Alabama, from her agricultural pursuits, makes twenty-five millions of dollars, and her people deem it necessary to expend that income abroad, it is plain and palpable that the State would not advance in prosperity. But if, by the manufacture of cotton and by other possible means, she can double and quadruple the value of our exports, or spend less away from home, we may more than regain the power and influence which we have lost by the deplorable events of the last five years. We should think less of traveling in the North and elsewhere. We should think less of sending our children away from home to be educated. There should be less Southern money spent at Cape May and Saratoga. The millions expended in Northern pleasure excursions go to enrich those from whom we never receive a shilling, except in exchange for our raw cotton, which is manufactured and made to increase the monied influence and power of the New England nabobs, whose whole object seems to be, to tax the cotton-planter and his hired freedmen in such way as to degrade them to a condition worse and more intolerable than that of hewers of wood and drawers of water. We have, heretofore, been too much dependent on the North for manufactured articles. This unwise dependence is not confined to cotton goods. It extends to everything, from children's toys and rat-traps, to a locomotive. A

thoughtful man will find much food for reflection by stepping into the stores of this or any other city. There he will find a well-assorted stock of axe-handles, brooms, tubs, baskets, hats, shoes, boots, saddles, harness, cutlery, etc., all of which are manufactured North, but every article of which can, and ought to be, made in the South. In the streets of our beautiful capital you will not find a single carriage, barouche or buggy that is not of foreign build.

We must turn our attention to manufacturing. The product of the soil of Alabama will not now, as formerly, sustain that liberal expenditure, and I may say, extravagance in living, to which our good people have been accustomed. It is my earnest desire that Alabama shall be self-sustaining. Let us make all that is needed for home purposes, and as much as we can to send abroad. Let us have our own literary institutions for the education of our sons and daughters; and by such means increase the excess of our exports over our imports. We will yet become prosperous, independent and rich, if we only adhere to the plain and simple rules of economy, which experience has established for our guidance.

It may be stated as a general proposition, and at the same time a simple one, that upon an average one yard of cotton goods is worth as much as one pound of the raw material. The number of yards produced from a single pound depends, of course, upon the quality of the manufactured article. For instance, from one pound of cotton you may make four yards of what is known in mercantile parlance, as four-quarter brown muslin. These four yards would be worth eighty cents; and thus we see that the process of manufacturing has added sixty cents to the value of one pound of cotton. Taking this quality of goods as a basis for a calculation, we can plainly see how the value of a given amount of the raw material may be increased in value, until, in the finer article, a simple pound may be made to yield several dollars. But we may find ample inducements for manufacturing enterprises, by referring to the plainest and simplest articles that can be made. We double the value of cotton by converting it into yarns or common osnaburg. Hence, we may take our two hundred and fifty thousand bales, worth twenty-five millions of dollars, and if we manufacture nothing but the most ordinary articles, we may increase its value to fifty millions, that is, as much as was realized from our former crop of one million bales.

A little close examination will show that profits arising from manufacturing cotton are far greater than those derived from producing the raw material. Let us take for example, a few figures in reference to cotton factories at Lowell, Massachusetts. There are at Lowell, ten large manufacturing establishments, all of which are chartered corporations. The aggregate capital invested in ten mills is thirteen millions of dollars. The amount of cotton consumed is one hundred thousand bales, and the num-

ber of yards produced, exclusive of yarns, something over a hundred millions, and the number of operatives twelve thousand. The operatives are mostly women and girls. It would require at least thirty thousand field-laborers to raise this cotton, and yet it is converted into yarns and cloths by twelve thousand operatives. The process for manufacturing the cotton, as we have seen, will double its value, even if nothing but the plainest and commonest article be made; and yet process requires the labor of only twelve thousand women and girls, whereas it requires thirty thousand hands in the field to furnish the raw material.

These are plain and positive figures taken from sources of undoubted reliability. It will be seen at once, that the dividends paid upon these Lowell mills, must be highly remunerative. I have before me a comparative list of dividends recently declared, for several of the incorporated factories at Lowell and elsewhere in the North, and they range from twenty to forty per cent. per annum. It would be safe to place the average at thirty per cent., thus showing that the annual profits equal nearly one-third of the capital invested.

No dividend which I have seen reported is as low as the legal interest of Alabama. Statistics, such as these, tell their own story. They are safe and unerring guides to all who may seek to ascertain the profits of manufacturing, and surely they afford ample encouragement for Southern enterprises of this character.

In the business of manufacturing cotton, the South possesses many and very great natural advantages over the North. Among these we may reckon as not inconsiderable the vast difference in climate. Lowell is situated in latitude 42½ degrees north. The climate there is very cold; in mid-winter the mills are seriously interfered with by freezes. In six or eight months of the year it is indispensably necessary, by artificial means, to raise the temperature of the atmosphere in order that the spindles and looms may run successfully. The furnaces and fuel required to produce this artificial heat, form, in the aggregate, no inconsiderable item of expense. From all this, we, in this climate are entirely free. Further than this, there is a material per centum in our favor, in the comparative operation of the atmosphere of the two climates upon machinery and upon cotton, from its raw state, through the various processes to which it is subjected in manufacturing. This particular point is discussed at some length in a communication which I have recently received from a highly intelligent gentleman, to whose opinions and views upon the general question of manufacturing I attached a very high importance. This writer claims that the climate's advantage in our favor is fully equal to half a cent in the yard of fabrics. At that rate the aggregate difference upon the goods produced from Alabama's estimated crop would be over a million of dollars.

Alabama and Georgia are situated within 30 to 35 degrees of

north latitude. Their northern boundary is, therefore, $71\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of Lowell. Here, we can work any kind of machinery at all seasons of the year, without having to resort to artificial heat.

We have another great advantage in the motive power for driving machinery. If, in any particular locality, steam should be preferred for this purpose, we may refer to our inexhaustible coal-fields and extensive forests as advantages which are worthy of consideration. It is not probable, however, that steam will be much used for factory purposes, if indeed it is used at all. We have all the water-power that could be desired in nearly every part of the State. It can be had almost without price. The Chattahoochee, which divides Alabama and Georgia, and upon which your establishments are situated, affords the very first advantages. From West Point to Columbus, a distance of some thirty-five miles, there is almost a continual ripple of shoals and waterfalls. Between these two points there are eligible mill-sites to any desirable number. Then there is the Tallapoosa, upon which is situated the Tallassee factory, owned by Barnett, Micou & Co. This establishment is now in prosperous operation. It yields a handsome dividend to its enterprising proprietors, and gives profitable employment to hundreds of needy laborers. Again, we have the Coosa and Warrior rivers, with their various tributaries sweeping for long distances through the beautiful valleys and rich mineral districts of the State. These streams, at almost any point, are readily available for purposes of running factories. Favorable points upon them may be obtained at little or no cost.

In this connection reference may very properly be made to the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee, and some of the streams which empty into that river in North Alabama. Some years ago the general Government made a donation of four hundred thousand acres of land to aid in the construction of a canal around the Muscle Shoals, a distance of twenty miles.

The canal was cut, and upon it was constructed eighteen substantial locks. The locks were built of fine white and well-dressed limestone. From a deficiency of funds, however, the canal was never put in a condition to answer the purpose for which it was intended; hence the enterprise was not a success; but in its present condition it possesses unrivaled advantages for manufacturing establishments. These great advantages will doubtless be turned to practical account at no distant day by enterprising capitalists.

Flint river has fine water for mill purposes. Bell factory is situated upon this river, ten miles from Huntsville. It is one of the oldest establishments in the State, having been built by Patton, Donegan & Co. The factory has always been prosperous. Before the war it was operated entirely by slave labor. Perhaps as great a variety of goods was turned out at that factory as at

any other in the country, North or South. Tickings, osnaburgs, cottonades, sheetings, domestics, striped and checked muslins, and every variety of yarns, cords, etc., were extensively and profitably made at that establishment. It is gratifying to know that since the war its operations have been enlarged. It is now run by white labor.

Many years ago an extensive establishment known as "Cypress Factory" was built on Cypress Creek, near Florence. It was conducted with signal success by Martin, Weakly & Co. At a later period, Lauderdale Factory was erected on Shoal Creek by Baugh, Kennedy & Co. These establishments were burnt during the war. Before they were destroyed, however, they enriched their worthy and enterprising proprietors. These gentlemen are not only in easy circumstances, but they are gratefully remembered as public benefactors, in having furnished remunerative employment to hundreds of needy laborers, many of whom might otherwise have been idle and even helpless sufferers in the community. I will also mention my friend, Daniel Pratt, of Prattville, Autauga County, who has done so much in behalf of manufacturing enterprises. He has pursued the business with zeal and activity for more than a quarter of a century. I trust that the gentlemen mentioned will pardon me for the liberty I have taken with their names. As successful manufacturers they have made themselves prominent. They may be very properly pointed out as examples worthy of imitation.

But by far the greatest of all the advantages which the South possesses over the North in the business of manufacturing, remains yet to be considered. I, of course, allude to the fact that *we produce the raw material, and have it at our own doors*. This immense advantage may be seen at once by referring to the figures which represent the comparative price of cotton in the Northern markets, and at any point in the interior of our State. At the time I write, the ruling quotation in New York for middlings is 34c. to 36c. per pound. The same quality of cotton may be purchased in Montgomery, Selma, Tuscaloosa, etc., at 24c. to 26c. Now, let it be assumed that the future price of cotton here will be 20c., and in the Northern cities 30c. per pound. This shows a difference in our favor of 10c. per pound, being about the average price before the war. Let us further adhere to the assumption that hereafter the annual crop of Alabama will be a quarter of a million of bales. On the amount of cotton, the aggregate difference in favor of the South would be over twelve millions of dollars. The difference on the amount consumed at Lowell, would exceed five millions in value. It may be here observed, that though cotton is worth so much more in the North than it is here, the increased value does not go into the pocket of the planters. The difference is made up by charges for transportation, insurance, commissions, and the profits of cotton speculators.

Our immense advantages in this regard are perfectly plain. They are patent to the most casual observer, and to any understanding. They are so great that we could throw yarns of cloths into Lowell or Lawrence, and sell them at a profit, though at a price less than the actual cost of the goods manufactured at those places. This being the case how successfully may we compete with them in the general markets of the country! We could, if we choose, undersell them everywhere.

It is barely possible that there may be some apprehension as to the facilities for transporting our goods, if they should be manufactured on the large scale which is recommended. But, I think, that upon this subject, no fears need be entertained. Upon this point we might rest secure upon that homely but true maxim, which is as readily applicable to great business matters as to anything else, that "necessity is the mother of invention." If we manufacture cotton in large quantities, there will of necessity be a corresponding diminution of its manufacture elsewhere. But the general demand for the goods will be the same without any reference to localities where they are made. Consequently the natural laws of trade would surely and speedily open up channels through which they would easily pass to market. But upon this point we are not left to speculative contingencies. At the present time nearly all prominent parts of our State may be reached by railroads or rivers. Other roads are projected, some of which are in process of construction. Roads will be gradually built, in proportion to the demand for them, and at no distant day they will be spread over our State, like a net work, if we but bestow the proper energy and enterprise in the development of our manufacturing and mineral resources. But as we are now we have outlets by rail and river, from most parts of the State to all desired points within the interior markets of the United States, or exporting cities on the gulf and Atlantic sea board.

Thus far I have confined myself to facts and reasons designed to show that it is to the interests of capitalists to engage largely in the business of manufacturing. But the establishment of factories confers various incidental advantages to the community, which are of the very highest importance. These benefits are found in the profitable employment afforded to a particular class of persons who are particularly suited for factory labor. This branch of the subject is deserving of special consideration in discussions upon the subject of manufacturing enterprises in the South at the present time.

The late war has wrought many and radical changes in the pecuniary condition of our people. Many who were formerly rich are now poor. Many who were independent are now almost beggars. In former times we had a large class of men who by industriously cultivating small farms or working as hired day-laborers, were enabled in a frugal and unpretending way to sup-

port large families. The large portion of this class of men went into the camp, and such of them, or most of them as were lost in the war left families in a helpless condition. Such families constitute the principal population of whom public supplies have been issued.

Of young and middle-aged men killed in the war, Alabama lost fully 40,000. About 20,000 were disabled for life, many of whom have since died from this cause. At least 20,000 widows and 60,000 orphans are left in the State. Three-fourths of these are to-day dependent upon Government rations for subsistence; and in this dependent condition they will continue until they can find employment suited to their sex, age, and condition. I need not argue to show that the thousands of families constituting this class have strong claims upon those who are in affluent and independent circumstances and who have money to invest.

From this unemployed and impoverished class of women, boys, and girls, there might be employed 20,000 or 25,000 efficient factory operatives. That would be about twice the number employed in running the ten immense establishments at Lowell. The number I have suggested would double the value of all the cotton, that could be produced by 75,000 field hands. The truth is, that the employment of this large class of sufferers is a matter of pure necessity. Without it a large portion of them will necessarily continue a charge upon the public Treasury.

It is the policy of many of the European Governments, and particularly that of England, to make labor, or originate the means of employment, whenever it is necessary either to prevent idleness or promote the public interest. It is not necessary, however, for Alabama to resort to such a measure. The desired end will be accomplished if capitalists only consult their true interest in the manner of employing their money. By so doing they will not only add to their wealth, but establish for themselves the enviable character of liberal patriots and public benefactors.

But the incidental benefit resulting from factories are not confined to the new employment which they furnish for operatives. They afford most advantageous facilities for the intellectual and moral improvement of a certain class of youth which might otherwise grow up in ignorance. It is highly important to the success of any scheme of popular education, that there be systematic employment and associations. The chief difficulty heretofore encountered by our public school system has been the remoteness of settlements or sparseness of population. Many children were deprived of all educational advantages because a sufficient number of pupils could not be found within proper distance, to sustain a competent teacher. The establishment of factories will go far to overcome these difficulties. They will draw together in dense communities or villages, children that are now so remotely separated as to be deprived of all the advantages of gregarious society. A factory with 10,000 spindles and 250 or 300 looms

(which I understand is to be about the capacity of each of your establishments), will require 400 operatives. That number of operatives will necessarily require the settlement of at least 1200 persons within the vicinity of the factory. A village of that size, composed as it would be, mainly of women and children, would support one or more good schools.

In addition to the ordinary school, you will always find in such a village, those whose zeal in the moral training of boys and girls will lead to the establishment of useful Sabbath-schools. Moreover, you will find in such a community, houses of public worship, where there will be preaching every Sabbath. In proof of what I here write, it is sufficient to refer to the beautiful village of Prattville, established under the auspices of a public-spirited gentleman, whose name I have already mentioned. In that village there are two churches, and a sufficient number of schools to accommodate all the laborers, citizens, and children of the community. Similar results might be cited in connection with other manufacturing establishments.

It will be observed that the figures, statements, and reasoning employed in this communication have been confined to Alabama. If, however, the points I have attempted to make shall be found to possess any value, they are, of course, equally applicable to Georgia, Mississippi, or to any other cotton State, or to all of them combined. It will be an easy matter to adjust the statistical statements and calculations so as to suit one or more States.

It may be well enough here to refer to the operation of the United States Tax laws upon the raw material and upon yarns and fabrics. By the act of July 13, 1866, there is levied upon raw cotton a tax of three cents per pound. This is a specific internal tax, and is to be paid by the "producer, owner, or holder." There is another feature in this law, which is quite peculiar in its character; and in order that it may be properly understood, I copy from the law itself:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That upon articles manufactured exclusively from cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed as a drawback, an amount equal to the internal tax which shall have been assessed and paid upon such articles in their finished condition, and in addition thereto, a drawback or allowance of as many cents per pound, upon the pound of cotton cloth, yarn, thread, or knit-fabrics, manufactured exclusively from cotton, and exported, as shall have been assessed and paid in the form of an internal tax, upon the raw cotton entering into the manufacture of said cloth or other article."

In the above extract we see that a very handsome bonus is offered for the manufacture of cotton for export. To illustrate the operation, let us suppose a case: A planter employs 30 or 35 freedmen. He makes 100 bales of cotton. The cotton at 20c. a pound, is worth \$10,000. Upon this 100 bales the planter pays

to the internal revenue collector, \$1,500. This leaves him \$8,500 to pay the wages of his freedmen, and all the expenses of stocking, feeding, and in every way maintaining his plantation. The planter sells his 100 bales of cotton. After passing through the hands of several commission merchants, it finds its way to Lowell. The cotton is there turned into cloth and sent abroad. Upon every pound of cotton goods, the manufacturer is entitled to a reclamation of 3c.; that is, upon each package of cotton goods, weighing 500 pounds, he receives from the United States Treasury, \$15, or the same amount that the planter paid to the internal revenue collector. Upon a number of packages equal in weight to the 100 bales of raw cotton, he would receive \$1,500; the full amount paid out as tax by the planter.

This enormous tax is collected from the planter, but its heavy weight is indirectly borne by the toiling freedmen. It is a most extraordinary discrimination against the cotton field laborer. It discriminates *against* the planter to the extent of \$15 a bale, and in *favor* of the manufacturer to the same amount. It therefore benefits the manufacturer to the extent of \$30 a bale. The great advantages afforded by this oppressive discrimination will add still more to the immense dividends of Northern manufacturers, and swell to still more huge proportions the princely fortunes of New England millionaires. Had it not been for the influence exerted by men from the North, now living in the South, and engaged in planting, this tax upon cotton would doubtless have been 5c., instead of 3c. per pound; this is \$25 instead of \$15 on the bale. From this class of planters the most earnest protests were sent up to Congress from this city, and elsewhere, against the proposed tax of 5c. But for these protests I have no doubt that the freedman's labor would have been taxed \$25 per bale, or one-fourth of their income as field hands. Let us hope, however, that this, like many other oppressive laws enacted, with eleven States unrepresented, is but temporary; and when the time arrives that Congressional legislation shall be conducted upon national and not sectional principles, this law, and all others of its class, will be swept from the statute book.

Even if Alabama should become a manufacturing State, she would ask for no such a law to protect that particular interest, at the expense of the planter. We want nothing but fair competition in trade. We ask no advantage beyond what the God of nature has given us. These are amply sufficient to enable us to compete successfully with Old England or New England, or any other manufacturing country under the sun. Commerce should be as little trammelled as possible by legislation. Hence, I am always opposed to the enactment of laws for the regulation of trade, by non-intercourse, between the North and the South. The world must be clothed. We raise much of the raw material, and if we can convert it into cloths to aid in clothing the men and women of China and Japan, or supply our friends of Old

and New England with finer fabrics, let us do it. We want to build up factories, but we desire no such governmental aid as that which is offered by this very remarkable tax law.

ART. VIII.—ARKANSAS—ITS ADVANTAGES TO IMMIGRANTS.

IN a late number we presented some very interesting information in regard to Arkansas, and now add the following, prepared by C. Langtree, Chairman of the Agricultural Bureau of that State.

Many persons will ask, What kind of Timber grows in Arkansas? We will in this report answer that question as briefly as possible.

The Oak and all its varieties grow abundantly in this State. The Black oak; the White oak; the Spanish oak; the Red oak; the Post oak; the Black Jack oak; Pin oak, Overcup oak, and some other varieties. All are natives of Arkansas.

The Oak is an ancient and immemorial tree: its legends go back into history some thousands of years. But the uses we make of it in Arkansas are quite practical. It grows in the Arkansas bottom to the thickness of four feet in diameter, and with its massive trunk, and lofty and wide-spreading branches presents one of the grandest objects of the Forest. The farmer however cuts it down, and splits it into rails, making from 800 to 1,000 rails from the trunk of a single tree. It is frequently sawn into blocks of three feet in length, and made into "boards" for the roofing of houses.

All the oak timber is not, however, quite so large as that above mentioned. The greater part of the trees cut down, may be split with an axe alone, without resort to the mall and wedge. The White-oak grows both in the bottoms, and in the uplands. It is a valuable timber for mechanical purposes. For wagon timber and for plows, it is constantly used. It was much sought after some years ago, for the purpose of making staves for the New Orleans market. The young White oak splits so easily, that it may be ripped up into ribbons with a common knife. Every negro knows how to make a cotton basket from the strips of the White oak, and not an old woman in the country knitting her stockings, but sits on a split bottomed White oak chair. The Spanish oak and the Red oak, grow on all the uplands. Many of the cabins in which the settlers live, are built entirely of these trees. The bark of the Black, Spanish, White and Red oaks is extensively used, and is very valuable for tanning purposes. The Post oak is found everywhere except in the bottoms. It is a close-grained compact wood, burns well on the fire, and when built into a log cabin, lasts a long time, and for sleepers and cross-ties on railroads is

fully equal, if not superior, to the White oak. It also makes a very durable post for fences. From this tree and a small kind of Red oak, come the acorns which feed such immense flocks of pigeons that annually visit this State. These acorns form the greatest part of the food called "mast," on which thousands of hogs were annually fattened in the northern part of the State, and sent south for market. The Overcup oak has an acorn nearly two inches in length, the cup part nearly enveloping or covering up the acorn, whence its popular name. This acorn is greedily eaten by the deer and the bear, and the hog, which roam over the bottoms in search of this, their favorite food in winter. In short, except on the open prairies, the useful and indispensable oak is found in abundance in Arkansas.

The COTTONWOOD is another well known and valuable timber of Arkansas. It is seldom seen on the uplands, but grows luxuriantly in the rich alluvial bottoms. They attain to an enormous size, sometimes as much as 72 inches in diameter, throwing aloft their mighty limbs, and battling with the winds of centuries.

Planters have frequently made from 800 to 1,000 rails from a single tree. It derives its common name from the fact that in the spring of the year, when it blooms, the seed is seen, sustained by a white, cotton-like fibre, floating through the air to a long distance from the tree. In scarce times of provender, and in long-continued overflows of the Mississippi river, the stock are fed on the young limbs of the cotton-wood, which they appear to relish; the wood is light and works easily under the axe; dug-outs or canoes are frequently made from a section of the tree, which will carry twenty-five persons, and sometimes a horse or two.

The SWEET GUM is universally known, and is seen in every locality—it attains to a pretty large size in the bottoms, where other timber is scarce, it is frequently sawn up into plank for flooring, fencing, and other purposes; sometimes furniture, such as bedposts, is made from the gum—it is easily killed by "girdling," and the dried limbs will burn easily on the fire. The Black gum, like the other, is an impracticable wood to split. It is said to make good hubs for wheels. The Tupelo gum grows only in swamps.

The ASH is a well known tree. It prefers rich land, but is often seen on the hills. Ash is good for the fire, and mechanics work it up in a variety of ways. The prickly ash is well known for the caustic bitterness of its bark.

The BLACK WALNUT is aristocratic. It loves the richest soils, and is seldom seen anywhere else. It is a valuable timber, splits well, and makes beautiful furniture.

The LOCUST TREE is common. The Black locust for the hubs and felloes of wheels is said to be unrivalled for strength and durability. The Honey locust, so called from a peculiar gum which exudes from the leaves in the spring, is common. The Locust-tree is often planted around dwellings, and in the early

spring its beautiful white blossoms and delicious perfume make it a favorite.

The YELLOW PINE is also a familiar and well known tree in Arkansas. It avoids rich bottom lands, but spreads over the uplands, and climbs up the barren and rocky hills, making them green, with its everlasting verdure. Pine is a very useful timber, it is split into rails, it is sawn into lumber, tar is made from the rich pine-knots, turpentine from the sap, and charcoal from the wood. A popular writer describes the pine-woods of southern Arkansas as the grandest he had ever seen. In the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Jefferson co., there was an extensive forest of pines, so beautifully straight and well proportioned, that they were cut down and exported to New Orleans ship-yards for spars and masts. There are yet inexhaustible supplies of this timber in the State with unfailing supplies of water-power close by, only waiting the magic touch of capital to render them highly profitable and remunerative. As the White Pine does not grow in Arkansas, to compensate for its absence we have the Cypress tree. Who has not heard of it? Nothing but the low lands and the swampy marshes for this large and noble tree; where the "great Tupelo and the bald Cypress" lift their heads, there the hand of man must labour to drain the soil. Some of the richest lands in the State have been reclaimed from Cypress swamps, and much is yet unreclaimed. A close observer has asserted, "that the greatest riches of the State still lie buried in the mud of its marshes." The Cypress tree makes very valuable lumber, excellent shingles and boards, two, three or four feet long according to taste.

Many a tract of land is made more valuable by having a good Cypress brake on it. It works easily and kindly under the axe, and is much sought after. Formerly many persons were wholly engaged in rafting Cypress logs to New Orleans, which was in early times considered a lucrative business.

The HICKORY is a beautiful forest tree, it is a very valuable fire-wood, and a still more valuable wagon and mill timber. It is widely diffused over the State, and is deservedly popular with old and young, with the former on account of its many valuable qualities, and with the latter on account of the rich nuts they gather under its boughs.

The PECAN, is a large and stately tree, and grows sometimes to an immense size. It delights in a rich bottom soil, and is often used for mechanical purposes. It bears a small oblong and very rich nut, which is well known in commerce. For strength, hardness and durability, this is a very valuable timber, and it is abundant in the State.

The CEDAR grows mostly on rocky cliffs and on the mountain slopes, but the most valuable cedar and that used in rafting down the river comes from extensive brakes, located near the Fourche la Pave and Petit Jean rivers. In the section of country bordering on those streams, most of the log cabins of the settlers are

made wholly of cedar. It is a handsome and durable wood lasting a long time when used as posts. It is so abundant in some localities, as to be used for rails in fencing-in plantations.

The BOX ELDER and the HACKBERRY, are natives of the bottom lands; the latter makes good fire-wood; the former makes a pretty shade tree. The SASSAFRAS also loves to cling to the bottoms, where it attains to considerable size. It is highly aromatic, is a curable wood, and if made into rails, or posts to set in the ground will last a long time; it is the pest of ill cultivated farms, being hard to extirpate if suffered to take root.

The MULBERRY is a well known and favorite tree. The wood is a handsome pale yellow color, and is very durable. The mulberry fruit is pleasant to the taste, and the tree makes a beautiful ornament around the dwelling, being much admired as a shade tree.

The ELM is a well known tree; it grows indiscriminately in bottoms or uplands. The Red elm is rather more ornamental than useful, but the bark of the Slippery elm is frequently used, and highly prized for its mucilaginous properties.

The DOGWOOD is a beautiful tree, when not a leaf is seen in the woods, the Dogwood comes forth in the early spring, clad in snow-white flowers, more chaste and delicate than the bridal robes of a queen. The wood is hard, takes a good polish, and is durable. The bark is a splendid tonic, and is much used in bitters.

The MAPLE is widely known, some of it makes fine furniture. Shoe-pegs are made principally from the wood of this tree. It is the first tree that ventures to show a bud in the spring. About the middle of February, one may see the reddish buds peeping forth to catch a ray of warm sunshine.

The FIG TREE grows in southern Arkansas luxuriantly. It is somewhat tender, however, and don't like exposure to the cold winds of winter; with care it can be made to produce abundant and luscious fruit, a single leaf of the Fig when dried, and mixed with smoking tobacco, imparts to it a rich and agreeable aroma.

The PERSIMMON is well known, its wood is sometimes used for domestic purposes—its fruit, after the first frost of the fall season, has an agreeable flavor, and makes excellent beer.

The PAWPAW grows in rich soil, it bears an oblong soft fruit about the size of the Banana, and many people are fond of eating them.

The CATALPA and CHINA TREE are much used for shade trees. It is said the wood of the China tree is so lasting that a post of that wood will last twenty years in the ground without decay, the latter is of very quick growth, and in a few years will outstrip all others, except perhaps the Paper mulberry.

The HOLLY is a fine evergreen, it grows in the sheltered bottoms; if transplanted to the garden, or yard, it must be done with care. In the mid winter, its bright red berries, contrast beauti-

fully with the deep green of the leaf. It is a favorite ornamental tree.

The LARCH is only seen with its silvery bark leaning over the water-courses; this tree with the Willow and the Water oak, love to hear the ripple of murmuring waters, and are consequently always found near the creeks and rivers.

The BOIS D'ARC or OSAGE ORANGE grows well in our State, it increases in size as you go westward and southward, but with proper care will grow well in any part of the State. The seed when sown thick, grow up an impenetrable fence; it is a bright-leaved tree, and its wood is a beautiful yellow, highly prized for canes, cabinet work and wagon timber. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, in whose country this tree grows to perfection, estimate this timber highly, and make free use of it for the purposes above specified.

LYNN, LINDEN or BASSWOOD is a tree only found in the rich creek bottoms, or rich mountain slopes; it resembles the Ash in its bark, and in other characteristics, it is a handsome tree, and will grow finely in the rich alluvial soil of the water-courses.

The SYCAMORE also belongs to the alluvial formations; it grows to a large size; is a difficult tree for the farmer to get rid of; it may be used for fire-wood; it grows rapidly, but sheds its leaves too soon to make a desirable shade tree.

The BEECH is also a native of Arkansas, it is one of the most beautiful trees of the forest. On the Saline river, in Bradley county, they grow in great beauty and perfection. In regard to this tree Dr. D. D. Owen, so often referred to in the reports of this society, makes the following singular disclosure: "In passing from the old formations of the Coal Epoch to the recent tertiary and alluvial, the change in the vegetation is marked at once by the appearance of the Beech below Rockport, on the banks of the Ouachita river. As not a single Beech tree has been seen either upon the silurian and subcarboniferous formations of the north, or upon the millstone grit, and carboniferous strata of the west of Arkansas, this species at this low latitude can be admitted as a tree characteristic of the tertiary."

The SUGAR TREE is sometimes seen in Arkansas, they are known in Columbia county, also in the north-western counties where plenty of maple sugar is made; and six miles south of Helena, there is a Ridge called "Sugar Tree Ridge," on account of the trees of that name which grow upon it.

The POPLAR is known only on Croley's Ridge, which ridge lies between the St. Francis and White rivers. The butternut, the mockernut, the laurel, the magnolia, the hornbeam, and the ironwood are all indigenous to the soil, but of no practical utility, except for ornament. Wild cherry and plum are frequently found, the bark of the former being used with that of the dogwood in forming a tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

It ought to be observed, that the undergrowth of the forest,

consists principally of oak, hickory, dogwood, sassafras, gum, hazel, and whortleberry bushes. In the bottoms of the large streams, extensive cane brakes may yet be found. These canes make handsome fishing rods, and a steam-boat may take an entire load of them with no cost but that of cutting them down.

It is thus seen, that Arkansas is essentially a timbered country; the foregoing description embracing all that is useful or ornamental. It is true we have not the live oak, or the white pine; but in their place we have the lasting post oak and white oak, the valuable cypress and the yellow pine. We have with those exceptions every valuable timber, useful in mechanical or agricultural purposes, or for building houses, bridges, railroads, mills or steam-boats, and there is no scarcity of it, the different kinds of timber being everywhere abundant.

There are in the western and north-western parts of the State numerous small prairies, and there are also Grand Prairie and Long Prairie, some thirty-five miles east of Little Rock. But the area of these prairies constitutes but a small portion of the State. There being but 580 square miles of prairie out of 52,000, the whole area of the State.

In conclusion it may be remarked that Arkansas offers in her climate, her soil and her timber, flattering inducements to immigrants; she only wants the capital and the labor expended rightly, to take a first rank among her sister States, so that, to use language more eloquent than any of our own, "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

1.—COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement and Total Amount for the year ending 31st August, 1866, as prepared for the New York Shipping List.

LOUISIANA.		TOTAL.		
	BALES.	1865.	1861.	1860.
<i>Export from New Orleans—</i>				
To Foreign Ports.....	516,188			
To Coastwise Ports.....	255,355			
Stock, 1st September, 1865.....	102,082			
	870,625			
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Received from Mobile.....	26,483			
Received from Montgomery, Ala.....	4,878			
Received from Florida.....	12,785			
Received from Texas.....	32,111			
Stock, 1st September, 1865.....	83,239			
	153,996			
		711,629	1,751,599	2,139,425
ALABAMA.				
<i>Export from MOBILE—</i>				
To Foreign Ports.....	270,934			
To Coastwise Ports.....	142,764			

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Burnt and lost.....	6,807			
Stock, 1st September, 1866.....	29,000	449,014		
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Stock, 1st September, 1865.....	24,290	434,734	546,794	843,019

TEXAS.

<i>Export from GALVESTON, ETC.—</i>				
To Foreign Ports.....	64,308			
To Coastwise Ports.....	116,023			
Stock, 1st September, 1866.....	8,511	183,842		
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Stock, 1st September, 1865.....	18,857	174,985	144,747	252,424

FLORIDA.

<i>Export from APALACHICOLA, ST. MARKS & CO.—</i>				
To Foreign Ports.....	37,977			
To Coastwise Ports.....	128,650			
Stock, 1st September, 1866.....	162	161,789		
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Stock, 1st September, 1865.....	12,650	149,139	121,173	192,724

GEORGIA.

<i>Export from SAVANNAH—</i>				
To Foreign Ports—Uplands.....	90,425			
Sea Islands.....	4,937			
To Coastwise Ports—Uplands.....	162,267			
Sea Islands.....	6,020			
Stock in Savannah, 1st September, 1866.....	3,240			
<i>Export from DARIEN, GEO.....</i>	286,889			
To New York.....	459	267,378		
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Stock in Savannah, 1st September, 1865.....	4,005	263,373	477,384	523,219

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Export from CHARLESTON, S. C.</i>				
To Foreign Ports—Uplands and Sea Isl.....	59,807			
To Coastwise Ports—Uplands and Sea Isl.....	54,147			
(Total Export of Sea Islands, 5,630 bales.)				
Stock in Charleston, 1st September, 1866.....	5,583	118,459		
<i>Export from GEORGETOWNS and PORT ROYAL, S. C.—</i>				
To New York.....	1,645			
To Boston.....	56	1,701		
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Stock in Charleston, 1st September, 1865.....	1,972	115,190		
		113,218	306,339	510,109

NORTH CAROLINA.

<i>Export—</i>				
To Foreign Ports.....	21			
To Coastwise Ports.....	64,588	64,589	56,295	41,194

VIRGINIA.

<i>Export—</i>				
To Coastwise Ports.....	27,732			
Manufactured (taken from the Ports).....	6,833			
Stock, 1st September, 1866.....	3,466	87,531	73,183	56,987

TENNESSEE, &c.

Shipments from Memphis, Tenn.....	218,504			
" " other places in Tenn.....	83,000			
" " Kentucky.....	5,000			
" " Illinois, Indiana, &c.....	80,000			
Stock at Memphis, 1st September, 1866.....	10,881	299,335		

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

75

Deduct—

Shipments to New Orleans.....	40,000
Manufactured on the Ohio, &c.....	85,000
Stock, 1st September, 1865.....	12,450

87,450

*211,985 143,424 103,076

TOTAL CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.....	2,151,043	3,056,086	4,669,770
RECEIPTS at all the Ports from close of the War to Sept. 1865.....	429,000		
TOTAL RECEIPTS at the Ports since the close of the War—say from May 1, 1863, to Sept. 1, 1866 (16 months).....	2,571,043		

* Being the amount received at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, overland—say New York, 136,517 bales, Philadelphia, 51,082, Baltimore, 3,300, and Boston, 21,060—total 211,885 bales.

Comparative Crop Statement.

Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1865-6.....2,151,043	1850-1.....2,355,257	1884-5.....1,254,823
1864-5.....50,000	1849-50.....2,096,706	1883-4.....1,205,894
1863-4.....800,000	1848-9.....2,728,596	1882-3.....1,070,498
1862-3.....1,000,000	1847-8.....2,247,634	1881-2.....987,477
1861-2.....1,000,000	1846-7.....1,778,651	1880-1.....1,038,543
1860-1.....8,656,086	1845-6.....2,100,537	1879-80.....976,845
1859-60.....4,669,770	1844-5.....2,394,508	1878-9.....870,415
1858-9.....3,351,481	1843-4.....2,080,409	1877-8.....727,593
1857-8.....3,118,963	1842-3.....2,878,875	1876-7.....957,281
1856-7.....2,939,519	1841-2.....1,683,574	1875-6.....729,027
1855-6.....3,597,845	1840-1.....1,634,945	1874-5.....569,249
1854-5.....2,847,839	1839-40.....2,177,585	1873-4.....509,158
1853-4.....2,930,027	1838-9.....1,360,132	1872-3.....495,000
1852-3.....3,262,882	1837-8.....1,801,497	1871-2.....455,000
1851-2.....3,015,029	1836-7.....1,422,930	1870-1.....430,000
	1835-6.....1,360,725	

Crop of Sea Island Cotton.

1853-4.....bales 39,036	1856-7.....bales 45,314	1859-60.....bales 46,649
1854-5.....40,841	1857-8.....40,566	1860-61.....no account
1855-6.....44,512	1858-9.....47,592	

Export to Foreign Ports from September 1, 1865, to August 31, 1866.

FROM	To Great Britain.	To France.	To North of Europe.	Other For. Ports.	TOTAL.
New Orleans, La.....bales.....	353,579	184,510	5,422	17,875	516,183
Mobile, Ala.....	229,171	40,184	270	1,309	270,834
Galveston, Tex.....	59,435	1,739	3,014	120	64,308
Apalachicola, Flor.....	87,977				87,977
Savannah, Geo.....	93,570	1,492			95,062
Charleston, S. C.....	46,985	6,050		822	53,857
Virginia.....					
Wilmington, N. C.....	21				21
New York.....	415,451	86,675	39,695	3,458	495,209
Baltimore.....	6,769				6,769
Philadelphia.....	2,085				2,085
Boston.....	11,759		246	9	12,014
GRAND TOTAL, 1865-6.....	1,262,371	220,650	45,617	23,006	1,554,664
Total, 1860-61.....	2,175,225	578,063	216,250	158,083	3,127,568
Decrease.....	912,954	357,418	167,603	134,934	1,562,934

Consumption.

TOTAL CROP OF THE UNITED STATES, as before stated.....	bales	2,151,043
<i>Add—</i>		
Stocks on hand at the Commencement of the Year, 1st Sept., 1865:		
In the Southern Ports.....	152,478	
In the Northern Ports.....	95,663	
		248,135
Makes a Supply of.....		2,399,168
<i>Deduct therefrom—</i>		
The Export to Foreign Ports.....	1,554,664	
Less, Foreign Included.....	7,763	
		1,546,901

Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1866:

In the Southern Ports.....	162,886	
In the Northern Ports.....	120,856	
		283,692
Burnt at New York and Mobile.....	21,500	
Manufactured in Virginia.....	6,833	
		27,928
		1,858,516

Taken for Home Use North of Virginia..... bales 540,652
 in Virginia and South and West of Virginia..... 120,640

Total consumed in the United States (including burnt at the Ports) 1863-66..... 667,292

North of Virginia.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	North of Virginia.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.
1865-6..... bales 540,652	126,640	667,292	1854-5..... bales 571,117	185,295	756,412
1862-5.....	Not ascertained.		1838-4.....	592,254	144,952
1860-1.....	650,357	193,383	1822-3.....	650,353	153,882
1859-60.....	756,521	185,522	1851-2.....	588,232	111,381
1858-9.....	760,318	167,433	1830-1.....	836,429	99,185
1857-8.....	452,155	143,577	1849-50.....	476,486	137,019
1856-7.....	665,718	154,218	1848-9.....	504,143	188,842
1855-6.....	633,027	187,712	1847-8.....	523,592	92,152

We give below our usual *Estimate* of the amount of Cotton consumed (including Burnt, &c.) in the States south and west of Virginia, and not included in the Receipts at the Ports. Thus—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863 @ 5.	1866.
N. Carolina..... bales 22,000	25,000	26,000	29,000	30,000	33,000	65,000	No acc.		23,000
South Carolina.....	15,000	17,000	18,000	20,000	21,000	24,000	200,000		16,000
Georgia.....	25,000	23,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	32,000	250,000		22,000
Alabama.....	6,500	5,000	8,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	120,000		9,000
Tennessee.....	7,000	9,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	75,000		10,000
On the Ohio, &c.....	42,000	88,000	89,000	45,000	49,000	52,000	30,000		85,000
Tot. Sept. 1, bales, 117,500	117,000	125,000	143,000	154,000	170,000	740,000			115,000

It is estimated that the quantity Burnt in 1861-3 was about 1,000,000 bales.

We have no data by which to give even an estimate of the Growth of the Country for the year ending Sept. 1, 1866, but the amount available for Foreign Export and Domestic Use for the twelve months was over 2,500,000 bales, not including Receipts at the Ports previous to Sept. 1, 1865.

The quantity of old Cotton remaining in the country Sept. 1, 1866, not brought to market was quite large, but we have no means of arriving at the exact figure—we hear estimates as low as 100,000, and as high as 200,000 bales. We append growths of previous years:

1865 est..... bales 3,000,000	1859..... bales 4,017,000	1853..... bales 3,360,000
1864 est..... 800,000	1858..... 3,247,000	1852..... 3,100,000
1863 est..... 1,000,000	1857..... 3,014,000	1851..... 2,450,000
1862 est..... 1,000,000	1856..... 3,385,000	1850..... 2,212,000
1861..... 3,506,000	1855..... 3,186,000	1849..... 2,450,000
1860..... 4,805,000	1854..... 3,000,000	1848..... 2,857,000

The quantity of *New Cotton* received at the Shipping Ports to 1st September was—in

1863..... bales 150	1853..... bales 6,716	1842..... bales 3,000
1862 @ 5..... No account	1852..... 5,125	1841..... 52,000
1861..... bales 300	1851..... 8,200	1840..... 30,000
1860..... 51,000	1850..... 235	1839..... No account
1859..... 12,369	1849..... 575	1838..... "
1858..... 8,031	1848..... 3,000	1837..... "
1857..... 100	1847..... 1,121	1836..... 9,702
1856..... 1.8.0	1846..... 200	1835..... 2,424
1855..... 26,079	1845..... 7,500	1834..... small
1854..... 1,890	1844..... 7,500	1833..... large
	1843..... 800	

2.—THE QUESTION OF SOUTHERN COTTON.

THE able Commercial editor of the Charleston *Courier* has prepared the following interesting paper upon cotton, in its future relations of demand and supply:

The period has arrived in which we are able to reach more definite conclusions than we could one month since, as to the extent of the cotton crop

of 1866-'67. Those physical causes by whose agency it is generally most extensively injured, arising from vicissitudes of the weather—such as excessive rains, the ravages of the worm, &c., will continue to operate; but others have diminished in their influence. The period is past in which storms usually diminish the crop, leaving the influence of the weather still the source of much anxiety with the casualties incident to the picking season. Among these, the deficiency of labor is the most prominent. When our estimate was made on the 1st of September, our conclusion as to the extent of the crop was guarded and qualified. We embraced a range wide enough to cover every probable deficiency. We computed the crop of 1866-'67 at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales. We made no dogmatic assertion, leaving a margin of 500,000 bales as the range embracing the maximum and minimum figures which at that time formed the basis of all the estimates. Subsequent and more recent information appears to lead to the conclusion that even 1,500,000 bales will be the maximum, and that the minimum figure will be 1,000,000, and possibly less. In all such estimates it must be borne in mind that they are necessarily hypothetical, and that unforeseen casualties may reduce estimates, which are only good for the time they are made, from 200,000 to 300,000 bales. We will, therefore, offer no estimate, under these circumstances, as to the probable reduction of the crop below what we have already offered in conformity with the then existing state of things.

The causes, however, of present anxiety must give place to that uncertainty with regard to the future which must render Cotton cultivation the most uncertain of human pursuits. Labor will form an element of so much importance that, until the competition between its relative cost in British India and the United States is determined, no just conclusion can be arrived at on the subject of the ability of the United States to maintain such competition. Voluntary labor in British India previous to emancipation was much lower than enforced labor in the United States. Since emancipation, the disparity has much increased.

The Southern planter has, in fact, to sustain double competition: 1st. From the East India grower, where the cost of cultivation is limited from the lower price of labor; 2d. From the manufactures of woolen, linen and silk fabrics, which are employed as substitutes for cotton goods when the price of such goods is high in consequence of the advance of the raw material. In the following views from a recent publication on this branch of the subject we entirely concur:

"It has been assumed too hastily that the natural monopoly we have enjoyed for cotton, embraced in the saying that 'cotton is king,' is impregnable, and could not be overcome. That there are limits embraced in the isothermal lines which forbid the culture of cotton beyond those limits, cannot be denied; but there are moral considerations that counteract the physical impediments of soil and climate—the agency of heat and moisture—is no less disputable. We have seen it stated in documents, to which great credit is attached, that a supply of cotton could not be obtained adequate to the consumption, even if the price were elevated greatly beyond what was deemed sufficient for the purpose of stimulating the culture. Facts within the last four years have refuted this statement. There is one element which has been greatly overlooked in this connection. We allude to the fact of the interference of manufactures of flax, wool and silk with the manufacture of cotton fabrics as clothing. There are limits here much nearer than generally supposed. To imagine that the price of cotton has no other bounds than the wants of the world is to nourish a delusion, while substitutes can be obtained of woolen, flax and even silk. There is another limit, besides that of climate, by which the price of cotton may be limited."

With the views expressed in the same document we entirely agree, to the following effect:

"The day that cotton is *much* higher in market than flax, silk or wool, is

the time when flax, silk or wool will successfully compete with cotton, and begin to take its place as a part of the apparel of the people of the earth."

It is stated in the same document "that the price of cotton in 1866 will be, on account of the demand, worth as much in gold as the 4,654,417 bales of 1860—that is, the price in 1866-'67 will make up the value as great as all the cotton in 1860. "This," says the writer, "is a great mistake." In one sense we agree with him. It was one of the dogmas of McDuffie, in his day of delusions, that it was the same thing to the planter whether he obtained a large aggregate value for a limited crop or a less aggregate value for a large crop. As regards the planter, this may not be questioned. A moderate crop at a reasonable price is much more conducive to the general welfare than a small crop at a high price. The planter need not then apprehend competition from abroad, while all engaged in the transfer by railroad, and in the other modes of transportation, in the wharfage, drayage and shipment of the staple, receive the benefit. If the crop of 1866-'67 should produce but 1,000,000 bales, and \$200 per bale, making up an aggregate of \$200,000,000, it would not be so conducive to the general benefit as a crop of 2,000,000 bales producing the same aggregate amount.

As there has appeared much exaggeration in this country with regard to the consumption of the raw material, both in Europe and the United States, we have, with the aid of one fully conversant with the subject, prepared a series of tables showing the percentage of increase from year to year, including a period of thirty years, and by dividing the whole into three periods of ten years each, the annual average of increase will be found to be nearly three per cent., as will be seen on reference to the tables. By these tables it appears that the increase from 1831 to 1840, inclusive, was 3 and 344-1000 per cent. In the period from 1841 to 1850, inclusive, there was a *decrease* of 1 and 350-1000 per cent. From 1851 to 1860, inclusive, there was an increase of 4 and 356-1000 per cent. Yearly average increase, 2 and 948-1000 per cent.

STATEMENT OF INCREASE OF CONSUMPTION OF COTTON OF ALL SORTS IN EUROPE DURING A PERIOD OF THIRTY YEARS, FROM 1831 TO 1860, BASED UPON THE YEARLY GENERAL COTTON STATEMENTS OF MESSRS. SOLTER-FOHT, SONS & CO., IN LIVERPOOL.

Consumption from 1831 to 1835.....	7,600,000 bales.
“ “ 1836 to 1840.....	9,880,000 “
“ “ 1841 to 1845.....	11,876,000 “
“ “ 1846 to 1850.....	11,173,000 “
“ “ 1851 to 1855.....	15,163,000 “
“ “ 1856 to 1860.....	18,781,000 “

Total consumption in thirty years.....74,485,000 bales.

Increase from 1831 to 1840.....	3 344-1,000 per cent.
Decrease from 1841 to 1850.....	1 225-1,000 “
Increase from 1851 to 1860.....	4 356-1,000 “
Yearly average increase.....	2 948-1,000 “

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT ALL THE PORTS TO LATEST DATES.

New Orleans, October 16.....	102,082
Mobile, October 19.....	29,000
Florida, October 12.....	163
Texas, October 10.....	7,588
Savannah, { Upland. } October 18.....	5,093
{ Sea Island. }	454
Charleston, { Upland. } October 25.....	5,300
{ Sea Island. }	235
North Carolina, October 19.....	600
Virginia, October 19.....	3,466

New York, October 13	68,408
Other ports, October 13	20,856
Total sales	242,653
Total last season	235,675
Increase	6,978
Decrease	000

3.—COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

FRANCE exports wines, brandies, silks, fancy articles, jewelry, clocks, watches, paper, perfumery, and fancy goods generally.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, wines, essence, dye stuffs, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, mosaics and salt.

Prussia exports linens, woolen, zinc, articles of iron, copper and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco, wines and porcelain.

Germany exports wool, woolen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wines, wax, tallow and cattle.

Austria exports minerals, raw and manufactured, silk thread, glass, grain, wax, tar, nutgall, wines, honey and mathematical instruments.

England exports cotton, woolen, glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silks and linens.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, linseed, lard, hides, wax, duck, cordage, bristle, fur, potash and tar.

Spain exports wine, brandy, oil, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, cork, saffron, anchovies, silks and woolens.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, zinc, borax, silks, cassia, filagre works, ivory ware, lacquered ware and porcelain.

Turkey exports coffee, opium, silks, drugs, gums, dried fruits, tobacco, wines, camel's hair, carpets, camlets, shawls and morocco.

Hindustan exports silks, shawls, carpets, opium, saltpetre, pepper, gum, indigo, cinnamon, cochineal, diamonds, pearls and drugs.

Mexico exports gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, fustic, Campeachy wood, pimento, drugs and dye-stuffs.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, gums, mahogany and India rubber.

West Indies exports sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco, segars, mahogany, dye-wood, coffee, pimento, fresh fruits and preserves, rubber, wax, ginger and other spices.

Switzerland exports cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, dried fruit, lime, silks, velvets, laces, jewelry, paper and gunpowder.

East Indies exports cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, indigo, gold dust, camphor, benzoin, sulphur, ivory, ratans, sandal wood, zinc and nuts.

United States exports principally agricultural produce, cotton, tobacco, flour, provisions of all kinds, lumber, turpentine and wearing apparel.

4.—COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

FROM the Report of the Board of Trade of this city for 1866, received through the courtesy of John T. Beatty, Secretary, we learn that its exports last year in leading articles were as follows:

Wheat, bushels	6,502,075	Pork, "	60,852
Corn, "	24,321,600	Bacon, casks	10,469
Barley, "	114,300	Oil cakes, bbls.	28,886
Oats, "	8,719,900	Lead, pigs	26,240
Rye, "	780,500	Hides, green	129,338
Flour, bbls.	646,356	" dry	50,017
Conmeal, bbls.	31,719	Hay, bales	13,229
Beef, "	24,874		

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

1.—THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the last number of the REVIEW, in an article by the Editor upon "Railroad History and Results," a general reference was made to the several projected connections with the Pacific Ocean through Southern territory. Since the preparation of that article the Editor has visited New York and conversed with General Fremont, who is at the head of the most important and practicable of these enterprises, and obtained a copy of the Charter which was granted to him by Congress, and which carries with it a heavy land subscription.

The route selected for this road is as follows: "Beginning at or near the town of Springfield, in the State of Missouri, thence to the western boundary line of said State, and thence by the most eligible railroad route as shall be determined by said Company to a point on the Canadian River, thence to the town of Albuquerque, on the river Del Norte, and thence by way of the Agua Frio, or other suitable pass, to the headwaters of the Colorado Chiquito, and thence along the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, as near as may be found most suitable for a railway route to the Colorado River, at such point as may be selected by said Company for crossing; thence by the most practicable and eligible route to the Pacific. The said Company shall have the right to construct a branch from the point at which their road strikes the Canadian River eastwardly, along the most suitable route as selected, to a point in the western boundary line of Arkansas, at or near the town of Van Buren."

The people of the South should greatly favor this route and in every possible way aid its construction, and there is no reason why the same aid in this loan of United States Bonds, should not be granted to it that was granted to what may be called the Northern road. Every loan of this kind from the National Exchequer judiciously made, will be repaid ten-fold in the results. In the language of a contemporary:

"The truth is, to address ourselves in all seriousness to this great subject, that the social and pecuniary advantages to the nation from these railways across the Continent are simply beyond estimate, against which the annual disbursement for a few years of the interest on the bonds loaned in aid of their construction sinks into relative insignificance. The more lines which are built, to a reasonable number, the better it will be. Each line stretches across the Continent a belt of the foremost civilization of the world. Each line is another bolt through our empire to hold it together, fastened across the eternal hills, and fixed at either end to the shores of the bounding oceans

"Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun."

Each line carries with it not only the highest civilization, but a fresh guaranty for liberty and free institutions. Each line fixes a hold on the immeasurable commerce of the Old World, China and the Indies, which has enriched every nation that has touched it. What would now be England's position, commercially considered, but for the millions of wealth which she has derived from her connection for a century with India? The teas, and silks, and spices of Asia must from the laws of trade find their way to Europe over these railway lines, and such of these commodities as are wanted for the Pacific coast, attracted by the stream of commerce the railways will create, will tarry at San Francisco and other California ports for distribution through the countries which skirt that ocean for 120 degrees of latitude on this Continent. Tea will no longer lose from its flavor and value by the long voyages twice through the tropics, but after breaking bulk as it leaves the Pacific and again as it touches the Atlantic (the expense for four rehandlings at 20c each per ton amounts to two-fifths of a mill per

pound), will reach London from Canton in fifty-five days, should steam be employed all the way, at a cost for transportation, interest, and insurance of 14c per pound, which allows 5c per ton per mile for its transportation by rail from ocean to ocean. So of spices, silks, and all wares and merchandize which the busy millions of the East produce. In return, they will learn to take of our manufactures. The balance of trade with the East has been settled for a century mainly in silver. Are we not to be the great silver producing country of the world, the country whence is to be drawn the means to settle this balance, and that through direct shipments from the Pacific coast? Who is so blind as not to see that the construction of Pacific railways, and a plenty of them in point of route and track, is to change the world's balance of trade to our shores and fix it there forever, unless perchance it be diverted through new devices and discoveries not now in the wildest dreams of man?"

2.—SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION WITH HAVANA.

A meeting was recently held in Charleston of the several railroad interests, the object of which was to secure a speedy freight and passenger communication between the Southern Atlantic ports and Cuba. The *Charleston Mercury* thus refers to the important enterprise:

"The great importance and magnitude of the undertaking now in contemplation cannot well be realized by a mere perusal of the proceedings of the above meeting. It is intended to place a line of steamers between St. Mark's, Fla., and Havana, and another line between the same place and New Orleans. At St. Mark's these steamers will meet the railroad, and from that point will send their cargoes by the direct seaboard line North, or, on the other hand, take aboard freight or passengers passing South. The only break in the line, at present, is that between Charleston and Savannah. It is expected, however, that this line will be completed in about six months; but in the meanwhile a line of daily steamers will be run between the two ports. The advantages of the proposed line can be readily seen.

"In the first place, the trip from the Havana to St. Mark's can be made in forty hours, and the entire distance to New York in one hundred and five hours, a saving of about thirty-five hours upon the present trip by sea from point to point. From New York to New Orleans the trip will be made within eighty-nine hours. Beyond the saving of time, which, in itself, is money, and the saving in reduction of rates, there will be additional safety for passengers and freight, and a saving in the cost of insurance. The run from the Havana to St. Mark's can be made without running near the dangerous Florida reefs, and this risk is one of the principal causes in the charges made for sea insurance. Passengers will enjoy greater safety, and the absence of heavy grades on the seaboard route will enable the trains to make good time at a small expense.

"The seaboard cities will be placed in immediate and direct communication with the two great cotton markets, Havana and New Orleans, and will derive many other direct and indirect benefits.

"This city and Savannah will derive a natural profit from the passage of business through them. They will become commercial centres, and passengers and freights will stop in them and compel the expenditure of money. Charleston has unrivalled advantages as a seaport, and it need not be feared that the new line will take business from us and carry it abroad. This city will become a port of shipment and transshipment, and in aiding the new line, will not only help to build up her own prosperity, but aid also in advancing the commercial welfare of the whole of the Gulf and Atlantic Cotton States.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINING.

1.—MINERAL WEALTH OF LOUISIANA.

EFFORTS are now being made to develop the mineral resources of Louisiana, and seeing that her agricultural wealth has been so much impaired by the war, it is fortunate that she has in reserve this valuable field. The State has never had the benefit of a scientific survey, though many years ago a reconnaissance was made by Professors Forsbey, Carpenter, Riddle, and others, to which reference was had in the earlier volumes of the REVIEW. The results were not published.

Salt, limestone, and petroleum are known to exist in large quantities in the State, and a valuable bed of coal in the form of lignite is located on the Ouachita.

In regard to the oil resources of the State the *New Orleans Times* says:

"The oil from the Calcasieu Springs has been tested by Dr. William H. Laster, Chemist and Apothecary at the Charity Hospital, and is proved to be of great commercial value. Its specific gravity is 893, water being 1000, and from the better specimens about 75 per cent. of oil was obtained, though that mixed with floating scum yielded only about 50 per cent.

"In view of all the facts we are satisfied that New Orleans will yet become one of the centres of the oil trade of this Continent. The product from the Calcasieu will be brought here on the New Orleans and Texas railroad, or by water; that from the oil wells along Red River and the valuable petroleum region on the Ouachita must also find its market here. Many of our wealthy men have already shown a disposition to invest in the business. Doubtless, we shall yet have extensive refineries in our midst, a new direction will be given to enterprise, and princely fortunes will be amassed from the products of lands which are found to be flowing with oil as well as honey.

2.—THE OIL REGIONS OF TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA.

The operations in oil boring in the bosom of the Cumberland River, Tennessee, are very encouraging. There is a well in progress at Mulhaddon's Creek, fifty miles from Nashville; the Dr. Franklin Well on Eagle Creek, Overton County, is down 250 feet; another well, on same creek, is in progress; General Copeland's Well is in the same neighborhood.

At the Jolly Farm, mouth of Ashburn's Creek, a well is sunk 270 feet; another well is on Obeds River; the Creelsboro Well on the south side of the Cumberland, was producing twelve barrels daily at last report; the Brimstone Well, on the Kentucky side of the river, is bored 420 feet; another well on Muddy Creek, is down 375 feet. Eight new wells are reported at the mouth of Crocus Creek; seven producing wells are in the Glasgow district, and a well is in progress at Dixon's Springs, near Gallatin.

Speaking of the mineral and oil resources of Tennessee and Alabama the *Pittsburg Oil News* says:

"The oil-bearing rocks, which constitute the Rim of the Basin, and the Cumberland Mountain geological division, of Middle Tennessee, extend as far South as Centreville, Bibb County, Ala., from whence the country, with occasional exceptions, becomes level all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. Westward, they continue to the line of the Tombigbee River, in Mississippi. From a point a short distance to the east of Centreville, the range runs in a north-east direction, passing to the right of Talladega, Ala., and Rome, Ga., and continuing on to the Tennessee line, including the following counties: In *Alabama*—Bibb, Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, Calhoun, St. Clair, Jefferson, Walker, Fayette, Marion, Winston, Blount, Cherokee, De Kalb, Marshall, Morgan, Lawrence, Franklin, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, and Jackson. In *Georgia*—Polk, Cass, Floyd, Gordon, Chattooga, Mur-

ray, Whitfield, Walker and Dade. Beyond these limits there are occasionally found indications of oil, but they are not sufficiently promising to be worthy the attention of operators.

"The geological formation of North Alabama varies in no essential particulars from that of Middle Tennessee. The Rim of the Basin, which we have already alluded to as containing the best oil territory in Middle Tennessee, extends into it, including nearly all that portion of the State lying north of the Tennessee River. Upon all the creeks that flow into the Tennessee, on either side, from where it enters the State, in Jackson County, to where it passes out, in Lauderdale, as well as upon many of those which enter Warrior, Cahawba, and Coosa, the sandstone, limestone, and shale are found in alternate groups. In some places the sandstone in the beds of the streams, at time of low water in summer, can be found completely saturated in oil for a distance of several rods. The limestone, also, is considerably impregnated with it, while much of the shale is the equal of the best canal coal in its oil producing properties. Some of the most remarkable beds of the latter, to be found in the country, are upon several of the creeks emptying into the Tennessee River.

"Mineral springs are abundant in North Alabama. Several very fine oil springs have been discovered, and upon a large number of streams oil has been found floating on the surface of the water.

"Upon Shoal, Cowpens, Blue Water, Sugar, Bluff, and Second Creeks, in Lauderdale County, Spring in Franklin, Town and Big Nance, in Lawrence, Flint and Cotaco, in Morgan, Limestone and Tyrone, in Limestone, and Flint, Hurricane, etc., in Madison, the indications of oil are not exceeded by those of any portion of the great oil range within the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, or Alabama. Territory having equally good indications can doubtless be found elsewhere in the latter State, but its distance from transportation must, for the present, considerably lessen its value.

"Exceedingly favorable indications of oil are also found in Northwestern Georgia, Cass County, upon the creeks that flow into the Etowah River, on either side of the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta."

3.—THE NEWLY DISCOVERED GOLD REGION OF GEORGIA.

WHILE in Atlanta a few days since, we saw a gentleman from the gold region of Cobb and Cherokee counties. Specimens obtained from Lot No. 63, 20th district of Cobb, and the Crysonia Mine, were shown. The first named is half a mile from Moon Station, and immediately on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and though recently discovered, is worked by J. W. Grantham. The Crysonia Mine, situated on Rose Creek, eight miles north-east of Acworth, is owned by Strong, King and others. We were informed that it was the intention of these gentlemen to operate on this property on a large scale.

The reports of Professors Emmons and Darby relative to the Glade Gold Mines, in Cass county, are to the effect, that they are very rich.

Specimens of slate from the newly discovered Bartow Slate Quarry were placed in our hands. This Quarry is also on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, half a mile below Cass Station. We were induced to believe, from facts told us, that this quarry would afford an almost unlimited supply of slate, and that this is the richest unworked gold region in the State. The quality and quantity of gold known to be in this section renders it certain that immense fortunes, at no distant day, will be realized by those who own the property, or their lessees, who have the capital and energy to remove the precious metal from its resting-place.

4.—COST AND PROFITS OF COTTON MANUFACTURE.

WE are in hopes to present to the readers of the REVIEW, in our February number, a valuable paper upon the cost and character of machinery adapted to every variety of cotton manufacture and every description of mill, with

lithographs and wood cuts. At present we copy the statistics of one of our contemporaries.

The whole cost of cotton machinery at the work-shop, including the carding, spinning, dressing and weaving will be twelve (\$12) dollars per spindle. The transportation and putting it up in the house will be three (\$3) dollars additional. The house has to be determined by the cost of brick and carpenter work where it is located. This is for an establishment that is prepared to take the raw material from the bale and carry it through all the processes of manufacturing until it is completed into the domestic cloth commonly called shirting or sheeting. Now, one thousand spindles, with all the other necessary machinery, would cost, put up in the house, fifteen thousand dollars. This would be furnished by, say, five persons. Then the house could be erected by the masons and carpenters at actual cost. This mill would consume annually about two hundred bales of cotton. Now, let us see if it will make money. Cotton to-day is worth thirty-two cents per pound.

One pound of raw cotton will make two and three-fourth yards of 4-4 cloth, which is selling to-day at twenty-two cents per yard, and of course is worth in the manufactured state, sixty cents per pound.

The manufacturing of one pound of raw cotton will be ten cents, which, added to the thirty-two cents, leaves a clear profit of eighteen cents per pound. Another item that will be saved, if the cotton is manufactured in the Congressional district where it is grown, is the three cents Government tax; making, in fact, really a profit of twenty-one cents per pound.

Now let us see how much money the mill will make in one year.

Two hundred bales of cotton at thirty-two cents, and reeking four hundred pounds to the bale, will cost . . .	\$35,600
Manufacturing the same at ten cents per pound	8,000
Total	\$43,600
Three hundred and thirty thousand yards of 4-4 cloth at twenty-two cents per yard	\$72,600
Clear profit	\$29,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1.—THE SEA ISLAND COTTON OF THE SOUTH, ITS HISTORY, CHARACTERISTICS, CULTIVATION, ETC., ETC.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR:—"Cotton, from the Arabic, Koton," appears to be "the spontaneous production of inter-tropical regions." "For centuries its growth and manufacture was confined exclusively to India." The earliest account of its production in the Western Hemisphere, dates from 1726, when cotton was one of the staple crops of Hispaniola.

"The first experiment in the culture of *Sea Island Cotton*, was made in Georgia, in 1786. It was then called *Persian Cotton*," from the country of its supposed origin. The seed was sent from the "*Bahama Island*, by W. Tattnall, Surveyor-General to Gov. Tattnall of Ga.;" and "the first bale exported from *St. Simon's Island*, in 1788." From the delicate and peculiar organization of the plant, its great susceptibility to sudden changes in the temperature, and the necessity of a salt atmosphere for the length and perfection of its staple, its culture is confined between the parallels of 30° and 33° north latitude, and as far westward from the Atlantic, as the head of salt water navigation—hence the name *Sea Islands*.

In writing a practical article upon its culture as a system, there is this difficulty: perhaps no plant, of either the field or garden has been treated in a greater variety of methods—resulting in the difference of soil, the localities of the Islands, the judgment of the planter, and somewhat from the description of the seed. As a general practice, the seed was sown in ridges or beds, from four and a half to five feet apart, and a half acre or one hundred and five feet in length. The manures were, salt mud taken from the river at low water, salt marsh, mud and marsh combined, composts, guano, etc. It was also generally the practice to manure every foot of land planted; this, however, has been the case only since the application of steam to gins. The area per hand was from three to six acres—depending upon the texture of the soil, the quantity of grass, the quality of cotton, and the use of the *plough*; for, strange as it may appear, in this era of labor saving implements, on many plantations on the Islands, *ploughs* never entered the cotton field at any stage of the process. I presume, however, a plain statement of facts, without persiflage or discussion, as to the various methods, is what is chiefly desired for your most valuable Southern Cultivator. We will therefore endeavor to give a simple and clear detail of its culture from the experience of some twenty-five years planting.

It was usual to lay by the crop about the third week in July or beginning of August, depending upon the season and condition of the plant, when the hands were turned into the woods and to the river for manures. The women raked the dead leaves of the pine and oak, the dead marsh sedge on the river shores, and piled them in the wood, or in the coves at half-tide mark, (for the action of salt water,) in "cords" nine feet square and five feet high, which were staked out regularly under the eye of the foreman or driver.

This work was estimated by the watch, and never more than eight hours work per day was given as a task for an ordinary hand. As each cord was completed, the hand left the work without orders. The men were put into flat bottom boats, three hands to each "flat," provided with short hand scythes, manufactured for the purpose. At high water, or at half tide, they pulled with oars out into the marsh, grounded their flats, and mowed the green marsh, landing and returning with the flood tide. This marsh was then corded in cords 8 × 8 feet and five feet high. This work continued from three to six weeks, and as the cotton opened, details were made for picking; and usually from the first week in September to the last of October, all hands harvested cotton. The average quantity of cotton gathered per hand for the season of seventy-eight days, was from thirty to forty pounds, according to the yield and fibre, as the finest qualities required fifteen hundred pounds seed cotton for bales of three hundred and ten pounds—ordinary from one thousand one hundred to one thousand three hundred pounds.

Great care is observed in gathering cotton, to keep it free from trash, etc. The hands are provided with sheets of osnaburghs six feet square, and a bag. The sheet is spread out on the ground—the hands gather in bags and empty on the sheets, picking out any trash which may have been carelessly gathered. In the evening the sheets are tied up, carried to the cotton house, weighed and piled. In the morning at sun-rise, the hands are on the scaffolding, (a platform of boards some four feet from the ground, and large enough to accommodate all the pickers,) on which they mote the cotton in their sheets of the day before, until the dew in the field has evaporated, when they empty the sheets in the scaffolding, and go to the field. The cotton is now spread out by the woman in charge of the cotton house with a rake, and is repeatedly turned in the sun until evening, when it is piled in the house—the yield of each field in a separate bulk.

On or about the fifteenth of November, the steam engine and ginning apparatus was overhauled and cleaned up for work. Seven or eight of the most careful women, one man as packer, an engineer and a boy, attended to the preparation of the cotton for market. With the McArthur gin—three gins to a six or eight-horse power—two were kept working, and turned out

from one to two bags per day—the third as a reserve, in case of accident. While this work progressed, the "flat" hands were kept at the marsh cutting—but knocking off cold, wet and windy days—and the balance of the women still gathering trash. The mule carts and wagons hauled the corded trash to the cattle pen, which, for 90 head, covered 100 feet square. The ox-wagon hauled salt mud from the river into the pens, covered the trash with from eight to ten inches of mud. These pens were built up in alternate layers of leaves and mud, trampled at night by the cattle, until they measured four feet deep of compact compost. It was usual to build two pens at once—while leaves were being hauled to the one, mud was carried to the other, thus alternating the work.

The soil of the Sea Islands is composed of yellow and grey sands, either ten or fifteen feet deep, or on a clay substratum, some fifteen or twenty inches from the surface. The clay easily crops out. The first are called light, and the latter heavy lands, and the compost manures on them are differently treated. For the first, light lands, which drift to an injurious degree in high winds, the compost is heaped in parallel rows ninety feet long, twenty feet wide and seven or eight feet high, and is allowed to ferment, until it becomes short manure. We usually heap the manure just after a heavy rain, so as to retain all the moisture possible, when in about two weeks it becomes short, and is ready for hauling. For moist heavy lands, the compost is not fermented. The reason for this is, that long manures will in time make heavy lands lighter; but if used in light lands, it renders them still more liable to drift. It is thought, therefore, more economical to apply short manure, although it is very much depreciated in its value, by the process of fermentation.

Generally, field work for this crop began on the first of February. All the carts, (one pair of wheels to four hands) now hauled at the rates of eighty loads of compost or mud, or twelve or more cords of marsh per acre. This was spread in the alleys between the rows—twenty-one to a task, or eighty-four rows per acre, where the cotton grew to five feet or upwards—ninety-six rows for cotton of less growth. On the first of March, a heavy two-horse mould-board plough, with the best team, commenced to bed up the land, turning the furrows over the manure some seven or eight inches high, running two furrows to the row, working four acres a day, passing over thirteen or fourteen miles of ground. In thirty-nine working days, a month and a half, if not interrupted, one plough prepared one hundred and fifty acres for planting. The planting began on the fifteenth of March, and ended on the first of May. In planting, the seed was dropped by the handful at regular intervals, from sixteen inches to three feet, governed by the growth of the plant in previous years. The fields were laid off with task stakes one hundred and five feet each way—making four tasks to the acre, with the number of beds mentioned above. As the cotton began to come up, hands were drawn from the marsh, and put to the hoe; and about the first of April, the whole force was in the field, banking the beds as heavily as practicable—the task depending upon the soil: if sandy, from one half to three-fourths of an acre.

Grass grows much more rapidly and luxuriantly in the spring on the Islands than in the up country, so that when five or six acres of cotton, two of corn, and one half of roots, etc., is planted to the hand, there is no time to be lost in working cotton, which should be done at least once every eight or nine days. Perhaps the first working, so far as the destruction of grass is concerned, is the most important of the year; for, unless it is thoroughly eradicated, by pulling the tops of the beds next the plant, and by picking all that which is cut by the hoes, your labor for the season will be very much increased. It was the practice so to arrange the labor, that each hand worked the same ground at every working. His carelessness increased his own labor on the next round. At the first working, the plants were thinned down with the hand to four or five, and on the second, to one or two for the stand. In working, we use the double mould plough, running one furrow in the alley

—the plough going over nine acres, or some thirteen or more miles. The hoes followed, cutting and hauling up the cotton—picking off the grass with the hand. About the tenth of June, or soon after, the first blossoms appeared. These workings continued until the cotton branched out too far for ploughing—usually about the first or second working in July—when, generally, the ploughs were withdrawn, and the hoe only used.

Long staple cotton is a much more delicate plant than upland, and requires more care in the management. The hoe should never cut near the plant, as the slightest bruise to the stock in its first stage of growth, gives what the negroes call "sore-shin," from which it never completely recovers, and is frequently killed. The fingers only should be used, to pull out grass next the plant. The art in planting is, to keep your field clear of grasses, and the plants growing steadily, and preventing the top pods from maturing too early. If your cotton has grown rapidly by a forcing season in June and early in July, bearing abundantly, with the top pods well developed, it will be more or less checked in its growth, in the last weeks of the latter month—especially if the weather has been dry. Therefore, when a heavy fall of rain in August comes on, the plants are forced into a new growth, called the "second growth"—booting out from the bottom in long vigorous limbs, whereby your crop, without exaggeration, is injured one half: the fruit falls by the bushel in the alleys—a new top forms, and the only one hope is in a late frost. You should then so manage as to keep the plants from maturing in July, that the heavy August rains may find them in full growth. To do this, watch the top of the plants—see that there are no red stripes upon the bark, but that the branches are green, and snap off like grass when sharply bent; if of a reddish tinge, it is an evidence of maturity. Then work the crop, even if you cannot see the heads of the hands in the field—plow it, at risk of injuring the lower pods with the swingle tree, and keep working until the August rains set in. If rains have fallen regularly in July, the crop growing well in the first week in August, you may lay by the crop two weeks earlier.

Our older Sea Island planters, (all of whom, alas! have been harvested by the tomb, in our late years of trouble and of ruin,) never worked a crop after the third week in July; but there is no doubt as regards the error of the system, for the reasons just given, and from the experience of plough planters. The most successful planter in the Port Royal district, ploughed in August in cotton spangled to the top with blossoms, with an average height of six feet from the top of the bed. In planting cotton, whether Sea Islands, or Uplands, the safest system is, to work until the opening pods call you to harvest, as it is the only method—especially in dry seasons—of preventing second growth, which is frequently fully as injurious to the crop as the effects of an autumnal storm.

With regard to the finer staples of Sea Islands, there were but comparatively few planters who devoted their attention, to their cultivation. It required great observation, particularly, and a predilection for botanical investigations; although the cultivator was, nine times out of ten, nothing of a botanist, yet by close attention, and constant examination of the plants, the peculiarity of particular stocks, in their leaves, color, calyx and pods, some become experts, and would mark a plant out among a thousand, as one which would produce the longest staple and finest fibre. The stock would be marked by a red or white strip of cloth, and the cotton would be picked in by the planter himself. When all was gathered, perhaps not over a half dozen pounds to the crop, the staples would be carefully examined, samples sent to the particular buyers, and their opinion as to its value obtained. The seed was planted in gardens, which would produce, perhaps, sufficient to plant four or five acres in a field—distant from the common crop. As the seed thus improved or selected, commanded the highest prices—in some instances could not be purchased at any price—planters were careful not to publish to the world the peculiarity of growth by which they detected the finer qualities; and as the quality deteriorated rapidly from jux-

taposition with ordinary crops, the sale of the seed, which he alone could keep up and improve, was sometimes as ample a source of revenue as the staple in market. The secret died with them, and is now lost to agriculture.

From an examination of the staple of the last crop of Sea Island on the plantations, it has deteriorated in the last five years, far below the average, from carelessness and ignorance, in not extirpating the "male" plants; and in all probability will never be brought up to its previous standard, but ultimately become less valuable than the original importation from the Bahamas. Whether it is any material loss to the world, is a question to be solved by machinery; for we know that now, threads are produced from Uplands of as fine and delicate a texture as was ever made from long cotton fifty ago. B.

2.—THE CROPS OF 1866.

The Commissioner of National Agriculture publishes in his Annual Report the following valuable statistics.

A special effort has been made to secure an estimate of the farm stock of the South for 1866. Returns have been sufficiently full to warrant a preliminary estimate with some degree of confidence, which would give a result, in comparison with the census of 1860, as follows: Horses, 68 per cent.; mules, 70 per cent.; cattle, 65 per cent.; sheep, 80 per cent.; hogs, 56 per cent. These estimates for States are as follows:

States.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Alabama.....	82,591	67,012	409,984	367,229	909,127
Arkansas.....	79,913	38,450	232,797	93,266	316,840
Florida.....	7,530	6,873	256,119	6,081	108,696
Georgia.....	71,924	60,641	583,411	384,463	1,425,281
Louisiana.....	38,842	54,189	227,059	90,626	272,845
Mississippi.....	67,015	63,112	401,449	282,105	812,367
North Carolina.....	99,486	33,916	496,476	399,126	1,261,753
South Carolina.....	48,675	35,567	315,201	270,580	482,889
Tennessee.....	226,887	69,489	382,365	510,889	1,079,767
Texas.....	293,128	60,167	3,111,475	904,085	1,198,233
Virginia.....	172,547	28,710	543,122	761,586	959,951
Total.....	1,183,483	518,076	6,959,408	4,009,736	8,322,249

The following is a summary of Department estimates of farm stock, in January of each year for two years past, for the Northern States east of the Rocky mountains:

Stock.	Number.		Value.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Horses.....	3,710,938	3,899,019	\$302,423,499	\$326,835,813
Mules.....	247,553	250,151	25,041,438	25,039,839
Cattle.....	12,840,721	12,674,968	\$96,908,857	\$98,859,887
Sheep.....	23,647,269	32,695,797	154,807,466	146,425,697
Hogs.....	13,070,887	13,616,876	111,796,318	120,673,158
Total.....	53,547,363	63,186,811	\$990,579,123	\$1,102,874,344

The following is the Department estimate of the amount of the following principal crops, their average and total value in the Northern States, embraced in current crop estimates of the past three years:

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF CROPS.			
Cereal, etc.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Indian corn, bushels.....	397,839,212	530,451,406	704,427,853
Wheat.....	198,677,923	160,665,823	148,522,527
Rye.....	19,909,335	19,872,975	19,743,905
Oats.....	170,122,864	173,980,194	225,252,295
Barley.....	12,153,195	10,716,823	11,391,286
Buckwheat.....	15,756,122	18,700,840	18,331,019
Potatoes.....	98,965,198	96,582,029	161,082,095
Total.....	868,543,554	1,012,930,292	1,228,301,230

DEPARTMENT OF MISCELLANY.

89

Tobacco, pounds.....	163,353,682	197,460,229	185,816,953
Hay, tons.....	18,846,730	18,116,691	23,538,740
	Increase in 1865.		Decrease in 1865.
Indian corn, bushels.....	173,976,450		
Wheat ".....			12,172,996
Rye ".....			829,070
Oats ".....	49,262,101		
Barley ".....	674,938		
Buckwheat ".....			869,521
Potatoes ".....	4,500,000		
Total.....	238,418,575		12,871,587
Tobacco, pounds.....			12,148,276
Hay, tons.....	5,422,049		

ESTIMATED ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Cereals, etc.	1763.	1864.	1865.	Incr. 1865.	Dec. 1865.
Indian corn, acres...	15,312,441	17,438,752	18,990,180	1,551,428	
Wheat ".....	13,098,936	13,158,089	12,304,894		853,195
Rye ".....	1,439,697	1,410,983	1,396,123		14,860
Oats ".....	6,686,174	6,461,750	6,894,091	432,341	
Barley ".....	557,299	540,317	542,175	1,858	
Buckwheat ".....	1,054,060	1,051,700	1,057,084	5,384	
Potatoes ".....	1,129,804	902,295	964,614	62,319	
Tobacco ".....	216,423	239,826	236,363		3,463
Hay ".....	15,641,504	15,034,564	16,323,852	1,289,288	
Total.....	55,136,248	56,238,276	58,709,376	3,342,618	871,510

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CROPS.

Cereals, etc.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Dec. in 1865.
Indian corn.....	\$278,089,609	\$527,718,183	\$324,168,698	\$208,549,455
Wheat.....	197,992,887	294,315,119	217,330,195	76,954,924
Rye.....	20,559,015	81,975,013	21,343,283	10,631,730
Oats.....	105,990,908	189,381,247	93,745,314	43,695,933
Barley.....	13,496,373	16,941,023	10,384,294	6,610,729
Buckwheat.....	12,660,469	21,986,763	15,063,325	3,923,433
Potatoes.....	25,024,650	77,184,043	65,218,428	11,965,615
Tobacco.....	24,239,609	29,333,225	23,348,013	6,987,212
Hay.....	247,630,855	865,707,074	273,812,617	91,894,457
Total value...	\$955,764,322	\$1,504,543,690	\$1,047,360,167	\$457,183,523

DEPARTMENT OF MISCELLANY.

1.—THE WEALTH AND FUTURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Norfolk Day-Book, which is pressing with great spirit the subject of Southern improvements, refers to the great advantages possessed by the old North State.

"The water sheds of the Alleghanies turn off streams which rush down every valley and swell into rivers, all capable of turning driving wheels, and plying innumerable tilt-hammers and spindles. The two Yadkins, the Dan, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, Deep and Haw rivers, and numberless other streams combine to make up an untold wealth of water-power. And, to turn aside for a moment from the matter specially in hand, there can be no doubt that the day is not very remote when the Old North State, already in a better financial condition than any of her sisters will realize the grand vision of "Inland Navigation" which rose before the mind of Judge MURPHY. These various streams and their tributaries, however, have already been put to good use; and the traveller in Western North Carolina is often astonished to find prosperous factories of cotton or woolen goods situated in the most remote and inaccessible regions. White labor is principally em-

ployed in these mills, and causes are at work which must make the State one of the very foremost in the South in the manufacture of the fabrics we have named. These streams and rivers are so near the cotton growing regions of the State and the South generally, that in many cases they will possess advantages over all competitors. Every day the facilities of transportation will be greater, and the economy in charges for the same increased to the native manufacturer. It will probably surprise many of our readers to hear that the Confederate Government, in the last year of the war drew its main supplies of cotton goods from North Carolina, and had contracts with her factories for the supply of enormous quantities of woollen fabrics. The production of these latter commodities will now be greatly stimulated. The war has liberated the slaves on the great corn and cotton growing plantations of the upper Yadkins and the Dan valley; and this will ultimately have the effect of making those magnificent regions stock-raising districts. Emancipation will do for Western North Carolina what free trade is doing for England.

"But, there is another and a more powerful cause at work than either we have mentioned. Under our old system it was the custom for each planter to invest his surplus funds at the end of each year in the purchase of more labor and more land. Now he cannot purchase labor, and will therefore no longer require new fields. The consequences will be two-fold.

"1st. The old exhausted system will be exchanged for that introduced by Mr. RUFFIN, after his explorations in the fertile regions of the Eastern portion of the State, and

"2nd. The surplus money accruing from agriculture will, of necessity, seek as its best investment the profits of manufacturing.

"The people of North Carolina are full of energy and courage. Their soil has been less devastated than that of any other State, and she will soon recover. Let her people, then, invest their funds in domestic enterprises. Let them remember that, while their great statesman, MACON, in the Convention of 1835 declared the opinion that North Carolina could never become a commercial State; still that in manufactures she bids fair to become opulent and powerful, by mining and manufactures. Let her people turn their annual surplus of money into furnaces and forges, cotton and woollen mills, and they will achieve the great work which lies before them, in the path which nature has marked out for them to tread. Not purchases of negroes and lands, but the erection of busy water wheels, and looms and spindles, and trip-hammers will make her future all that her fancy can paint it, or her children desire, in opulence and power."

2.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The receipts for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, are estimated as follows:

From customs	\$145,000,000 00	
From internal revenue	265,000,000 00	
From lands	1,000,000 00	
From miscellaneous sources	25,000,000 00	\$436,000,000 00

The expenditures are estimated as follows:

For the civil service	\$50,067,242 08	
For pensions and Indians	25,388,489 00	
For the War Department, including \$64,000,000 for bounties	110,861,961 89	
For the Navy Department	30,251,605 26	
For interest on the public debt	133,678,243 00	\$250,247,641 32

Leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of. \$185,752,358 68

3.—OUR BALANCES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

Secretary McCulloch in his recent Report, gives the following summary of our trade relations with foreign powers:

Between the year 1848, when gold was first discovered in California, and the 1st of July, 1866, the product of the gold and silver mines of the United

States was about \$1,100,000, nearly all of which has gone into the world's general stock; and it is not probable that the amount of gold and silver now in the United States is very much larger than it was eighteen years ago.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the United States imported:

Foreign merchandize free of duty..... \$58,801,759
Foreign merchandize paying duty..... 365,503,051

Of foreign merchandize there was re-exported:

Free of duty.....	\$1,907,157	
Dutiable.....	9,484,263	
Total (mixed gold and currency value).....	\$11,341,420	
Which, reduced to currency value, was equal to.....		\$10,268,238
Total net imports foreign merchandize, valued in gold...		\$417,046,577
Imports, specie.....	\$10,329,156	
Of which there was re-exported.....	3,400,097	
Net imports, specie.....		6,928,459
Total net imports, foreign merchandize and specie....		\$423,975,086
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the United States exported domestic merchandize, currency value, \$468,040,908, reduced to gold value.....	\$383,322,085	
Specie exported.....	82,648,874	
Total domestic exports, valued in gold.....		415,965,459
Apparent balance of trade, valued in gold.....		\$8,009,577

But these figures, taken from the reports of the custom-houses, do not present the whole truth. For many years there has been a systematic under-valuation of foreign merchandize imported into the United States, and large amounts have been smuggled into the country along our extended sea-coasts and frontiers. To make up for under-valuations and smuggling, and for cost of transportation paid to foreign ship-owners, twenty per cent. at least should be added to the imports, which would make the balance for the past year against the United States nearly \$100,000,000. It is evident that the balances have been largely against the United States for some years past, whatever may have been the custom-house returns. On no other ground can the fact be accounted for, that a very large amount of American bonds is now held in Europe which are estimated as follows, to wit:

United States bonds.....	\$350,000,000
State and municipal bonds.....	150,000,000
Railroad and other stocks and bonds.....	100,000,000
	\$600,000,000

4.—PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a statement of the public debt, June 30, and October 31, 1866, exclusive of cash in Treasury:

Denominations.	June 30, 1866.	Oct. 31, 1866.
Bonds, 10-40's, 5 per cent. due in 1904.....	\$171,219,100 00	\$171,069,350 00
Bonds, Pacific R. R. 6 per cent. due in 1895 and 1896..	6,042,000 00	9,582,000 00
Bonds, 5 20's 6 per cent., due in 1892, 1894 and 1895...	722,205,500 00	823,944,000 00
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1881.....	265,817,700 00	265,824,750 00
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1890.....	15,415,000 00	15,415,000 00
Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 1874.....	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00
Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 1871.....	7,022,000 00	7,022,000 00
Navy pension fund, 6 per cent.....		11,750,000 00
Total.....	\$1,210,221,300 00	\$1,327,407,100 00
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1868.....	\$8,908,341 80	\$8,290,941 80
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1867.....	9,415,230 00	7,742,800 00
Compound interest notes, due in 1867 and 1868.....	159,012,140 00	148,512,140 00
7-30 Treasury notes, due in 1867 and 1868....	506,251,520 00	724,414,300 00
Total.....	\$988,687,261 80	\$888,560,181 80

Bonds, Texas indemnity, past due not presented.....	\$550,000 00	\$381,000 00
Bonds, Treasury notes, etc., past due, not presented..	3,815,675 80	.....
Bonds, Treasury notes temporary loan, certificates of indebtedness, etc., past due, not presented.....	.....	36,004,909 21
Total	\$4,374,675 80	\$36,988,909 21
Temporary loan, ten days' notice.....	\$120,176,196 65	.....
Certificates of indebtedness, past due, not presented..	26,891,000 00	.....
Total	\$146,567,196 65	.....
United States notes.....	\$400,891,368 00	\$390,195,785 00
Fractional currency.....	27,070,576 05	27,588,010 83
Gold certificates of deposit.....	10,713,180 00	10,896,980 00
Total	\$438,675,424 06	\$428,680,775 83
Total debt	\$2,783,425,879 21	\$2,651,686,966 84
Cash in Treasury.....	102,687,549 11	130,826,960 62

5.—THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table will exhibit the number of banks, with the amount of capital and circulation in each State and Territory :

States and Territories.	Organ- ized.	Clos'd or closed.	Oper- ation.	Capital paid in.	Bonds deposited.	Circul'n issued.
Maine.....	61	..	61	\$2,085,000 00	\$3,896,250	\$7,451,830
New Hampshire.....	59	..	59	4,715,118 07	4,727,000	4,121,253
Vermont.....	59	..	59	6,510,012 50	6,411,000	5,676,800
Rhode Island.....	62	..	62	20,864,800 00	14,144,600	12,969,850
Massachusetts.....	208	1	207	79,682,000 00	64,370,800	56,740,570
Connecticut.....	83	1	82	24,584,320 00	19,471,500	17,177,450
New York.....	818	5	803	116,267,941 00	75,970,400	67,135,455
New Jersey.....	54	..	54	11,238,350 00	10,324,150	9,090,745
Pennsylvania.....	202	2	201	49,200,765 00	48,324,350	88,090,640
Maryland.....	32	..	32	12,790,202 50	10,052,750	8,745,450
Delaware.....	11	..	11	1,423,185 00	1,343,900	1,179,300
District of Columbia.....	6	2	5	1,530,000 00	1,442,000	1,276,500
Virginia.....	20	..	20	2,500,000 00	2,397,000	2,044,900
West Virginia.....	15	..	15	2,216,400 00	2,236,750	1,980,650
Ohio.....	136	1	135	21,804,700 00	20,771,900	18,875,280
Indiana.....	72	1	71	12,667,000 00	12,400,850	10,883,250
Illinois.....	82	..	82	11,570,000 00	10,518,400	9,448,415
Michigan.....	43	1	42	4,985,010 00	4,313,600	3,778,900
Wisconsin.....	37	..	37	2,935,000 00	2,548,750	2,502,750
Iowa.....	46	1	45	3,697,000 00	3,680,150	3,204,895
Minnesota.....	15	..	15	1,600,000 00	1,682,200	1,484,000
Kansas.....	4	..	4	325,000 00	332,000	269,000
Missouri.....	17	2	15	4,679,000 00	2,903,100	2,712,490
Kentucky.....	15	..	15	2,840,000 00	2,645,000	2,311,270
Tennessee.....	10	..	10	1,700,000 00	1,806,200	1,096,790
Louisiana.....	3	..	3	1,500,000 00	853,000	727,000
Nebraska.....	3	..	3	200,000 00	180,000	150,000
Colorado.....	3	..	3	350,000 00	181,000	50,500
Mississippi.....	2	..	2	150,000 00	75,000	65,500
Georgia.....	9	..	9	1,700,000 00	1,305,500	1,124,000
North Carolina.....	5	..	5	370,750 00	309,000	228,600
South Carolina.....	2	..	2	500,000 00	140,000	126,000
Arkansas.....	2	..	2	200,000 00	200,000	179,500
Alabama.....	3	..	3	800,000 00	304,000	262,500
Utah.....	1	..	1	150,000 00	50,000	44,970
Oregon.....	1	..	1	100,000 00	100,000	88,500
Texas.....	4	..	4	543,700 00	403,500	337,750
Nevada and Montana.....	2	..	2	235,000 00	195,000	166,000
Total	1,663	16	1,647	\$417,245,151 07	\$392,467,700	\$292,671,753

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SERIES OF TEXT BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

RICHARDSON & Co., PUBLISHERS, 540 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE have great satisfaction in noting the varied evidences of a deep and growing interest in popular education in the South. The leading teachers and friends of education evince an earnestness and a degree of intelligent, discriminating resolution that furnish the happiest augury; while their efforts seem to be heartily supported by a general sympathy of the people. Many of the literary institutions of the Southern States, which were partially or wholly suspended during the war, have shown a marvellous elasticity and energy, renewing a fresh and vigorous life, with overflowing halls. A single one of these institutions, the University of Virginia, enrolls, the present year, between five and six hundred students, a degree of prosperity rarely attained in former years. And this is not a solitary instance. The legislatures of many of the States, too, have already inaugurated, in a truly progressive spirit, broad and liberal policies for the education of the people. These are among the indications that the great work of education is enlisting in its behalf the best energies of the people.

We cannot but regard the preparation and publication of the series of text books referred to at the head of this article as peculiarly significant in the same direction, and deserving special mention in these columns.

The want of a uniform series of good books, adapted to the use of Southern schools, has long been felt. The gentlemen who have undertaken

to meet this demand, have for many years made the subjects severally treated a special study, and are recognized as among the very first scholars of the country; including such names as those of the professors of the University of Virginia, the Le Comtes of the University of South Carolina, M. F. Maury, LL.D., Gayarré, of Louisiana, Judge Porter, of Alabama, and other distinguished savans.

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Alabama, by Judge B. F. Porter; a History of Louisiana, by Hon. Chas. Gayarré; a History of South Carolina, by William Gilmore Simms, LL.D.

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To this series, already ranging from the most elementary works to those of the highest grade, the Publishers propose to make additions in the interests of a sound Educational Literature. The names of the authors announced above are sufficient evidence of the high order of scholarship and sound moral teachings which will characterize the entire series. The imprimatur of the University of Virginia would alone constitute ample guaranty of the merit of any work published under their auspices.

The first elementary work of this series was brought out in September last; and it is only during the last four months that the attention of Southern Educationists and the general public has been called to this enterprise, in connection with the importance of adopting some uniform system of school books which should obtain through the country. The books have been recommended for adoption by State and City Superintendents; adopted and introduced by School Commissioners of cities and by private schools and seminaries; and commended by committees of State legislatures, and in the most emphatic manner by the entire press,

as well as by prominent divines of all denominations. We are told that but one difficulty is experienced in the way of the immediate and almost universal introduction of these books throughout the South, and that is that only a portion of them are yet ready. The authors and publishers are urging forward their completion. The Readers and Spellers and one or two of the Arithmetics are already out; others are in press and nearly ready; and the publishers propose to offer the series nearly or quite completed, so far as now announced, before the opening of the next sessions of the schools.

We should not omit to notice the liberality and taste displayed in the mechanical getting up of the volumes. In typographical excellence, and general elegance of style, they are unsurpassed by any school books we have ever seen, and are rarely equalled. New York, the great centre for making and distributing books, furnishes facilities for this which it would be impossible to obtain elsewhere. These books are thus seen to combine the two essentials of the highest possible guaranty of the quality of their literary, moral and social teachings, and an artistic style of mechanical execution of the volumes, which is fully up with the high standard of the age, and is itself an educator in the direction of taste and refinement.

We cannot forbear adding, that it seems eminently fitting that the circumstances attending this enterprise—the preparation of the series with especial reference to the needs of the South, by some of her most gifted scholars; the character of these authors, and the liberal investment of capital, necessarily very heavy in so extended an enterprise—should ensure for it peculiar consideration and prompt endorsement and support. Should the successive volumes, as they issue from the press, possess the sterling merits of those which have already appeared, as we have the amplest reasons to believe that they will, they must yield a full harvest of success to authors and publishers, and the happiest results to teachers and pupils who may be favored in using them.

JOURNAL OF THE WAR.

REPRESENTING THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS WHICH OBTAINED, AND THE CONDITION OF THINGS WHICH EXISTED AT THE DATE OF EACH DAY'S ENTRY, IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, OR IN PORTIONS OF THEM; THE ORIGINAL ENTRIES, WITH SUBSEQUENT NOTES.—BY THE EDITOR.—1862-3.

Accepting of the results of the war in good faith, and aiming in every way to restore harmony and peace and prosperity to the country at large, the editor in publishing his "Journal" and "Memories of the War," seeks only to make his contributions to the history of the times, and to furnish the future historian with material which might otherwise be lost. Written while the events were progressing, and by one who was an actor on the Southern side, the Journal will even have interest with Northern readers. They will see in it what was thought and felt by those, who whether wrong or right were terribly in earnest. The struggle is now over, but its deeds belong to the American name. They cannot be obliterated. Let us read of it as of the events of a hundred years ago.—EDITOR.

FRIDAY, 13th Feb., 1863. — Federal Congress has passed an act to arm and equip 150,000 negroes.

Disaffection increases in the Northwest.

Northern papers admit that the blockade of Charleston was raised for a day. This should render it an open port for 60 days under the laws of nations. The Confederacy expects no such act of justice from those who truckle every day so much to the power of the enemy.

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY AND NAVY.—The Quartermaster-General's report shows that we have 200 Generals, 163 Brigade Quartermasters, 100 Brigade Commissaries, 500 Chaplains, 320 companies of artillery, 75 regiments of cavalry and 451 regiments of infantry. In the navy we have 4 Admirals, 10 Captains, 31 Commanders, 100 First Lieutenants, 25 Second Lieutenants, 20 Masters in line of promotion, 12 Paymasters, 40 Assistant Paymasters, 23 Surgeons, 15 Passed Assistant Surgeons, 30 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Engineer in Chief, 12 Engineers, 20 Passed Midshipmen, 106 Acting Midshipmen, &c., and 5,000 seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, boys, firemen and coal heavers.

SATURDAY.—Enemy again active at Vicksburg. They are erecting batteries on the opposite side of the river to enable them to protect the passage of troops by pontoon bridges. The experiment of Fredericksburg seems likely to be repeated, and we trust with similar results.

Reported that Van Dorn has gone into Tennessee with 12,000 cavalry.

The letter of Drouyn de l'Huys, to Mercer, under date of November 13, 1862, expressed regret at the refusal of Great Britain and Russia to unite with France in overtures for mediation. He says: "We will return like them to a passive attitude, from which we would never have departed had we remained indifferent to the present crisis and the fatal consequences of an endless continuation of a devastating war." He closes by saying: "We desire the Cabinet at Washington to discern in

all that has just passed, proof that it will find us always disposed to lend, if it should desire it at some future time, the assistance we should have been happy to have seen accepted at the present time in the interest of peace and conciliation."

SUNDAY.—Rainy day, and without rumors.

Gunboat recently launched is about to leave Selma for Mobile.

Extensive workshops for the army and navy are in construction here, and it is expected to make Selma an important depot of military supplies. The railroad and river make it very accessible, and while Mobile is held no place can be safer. The defences of Mobile are regarded as complete, and no fear is felt on its account.

MONDAY.—Another gunboat under cover of darkness passed the Vicksburg batteries unscathed. It is now evident that the whole fleet can pass, and that the struggle will be in the attempt to land troops.

Several valuable cargoes have run the blockade at Charleston. News is brought of the safety of the Florida, which refitted at Nassau for a long cruise.

Northern reports again that Napoleon has made overtures of peace, and requests that commissioners shall meet in Mexico or Canada to settle upon the terms. These idle stories deceive us for the hundredth time.

Peace resolutions introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, but, on the other hand, John Van Buren, the embodiment of Northern democracy, declares that as the South will not consent to reunion, war must go on to the bitter end. The Abolitionists will soon become the peace and the Democrats the war party of the North.

TUESDAY.—Army believed to have left the Rappahannock for Washington City and Fortress Monroe, to recuperate and reorganize.

Convention of the Northwestern States

proposed to be held at Louisville in March next. Illinois Legislature leads in the movement and passes peace resolutions.

WEDNESDAY.—Attack on Charleston and Savannah will probably be made on the 22d, as reported from the Federal lines. Immense land and naval forces are concentrated from Hilton Head to Beaufort. Beauregard issues a stirring address:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, February 18, 1863.

It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah that the movements of the enemy's fleet indicate an early land and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle shall retire. It is hoped, however, that this temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the feeling which animates you in this our hour of supreme trial is the result of being unable to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars and the graves of your kindred.

Carolínians and Georgians! the hour is at hand to prove your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men from the seaboard to the mountains rush to arms. Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons. Spikes and scythes will do for exterminating your enemies—spades and shovels for the protection of your friends. To arms! fellow-citizens! Come to share with us in our dangers, our brilliant success or our glorious death!

(Signed)

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

Official: J. M. Ithria, A. A. G.

Mexicans have risen upon the Federal troops in New Mexico and Arizona.

The French Emperor is again moving on the subject of intervention, and has opened correspondence with the other powers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.—Vallandigham declares that 75 out of every 100 men in the Northwest are in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the restoration of the Union, if possible, by peaceable and constitutional means.

The following tribute to the women of the South emanates from the Legislature of South Carolina:

Whereas, The women of the South have contributed to the prosecution of our present struggle for independence all the aid and comfort their gentle but heroic hearts could devise, as well by the encouragement of their applause as by the manifold products of their skill and industry:—

And whereas, the soldiers of the South, ever brave and patriotic, have been doubly fired to the discharge of their duties by the lovely charities and devoted sympathies of these patriotic sisters in a common cause:—

Therefore, be it resolved unanimously, That this General Assembly hereby testifies its admiring appreciation of their services, and warmly accords to them the praises of having contributed largely to the rapid progress of our

country's deliverance from that threatened vengeance of a foe who seek to desolate the homes of which they are the ornament and pride.

FRIDAY.—The gunboat "Queen of the West," which escaped the guns of Vicksburg some days ago, has been gallantly captured by our forces on Red River. Her valuable armament and stores are in our hands, and she is so slightly injured as to be immediately put into service, and must prove an important adjunct to our river defences. We may expect speedily to hear of other gunboat movements in that vicinity. Our success in this instance is attributed to the strategy of John Burke, a pilot, whom the enemy had impressed into service, and whose patriotism stood the test most nobly.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. May, of Baltimore, made a very able speech in Congress against the whole policy of the North, in favor of peace and the immediate recognition of the Confederate States. In the course of his remarks, he made the following statement respecting the late S. A. Douglas:—

Judge Douglas read to me an elaborate essay that he told me had cost him more thought and labor than any work of his life; that he feared it was too long, and he wished both to abridge and simplify it, so that it might be read and understood by all; that he would revise it at Chicago and then give it to his countrymen. Death, alas! denied this most patriotic design.

That essay ascribed our present situation to the aggressive spirit of Northern abolitionism. It declared his conviction that the union of our States as originally formed and maintained was finally destroyed, and no political union could exist again between the free and slaveholding States; that such an idea must be abandoned, and a commercial union, founded upon the plan generally of the Zollverein of the States of Germany, be accepted as the only practicable arrangement to secure peace now and hereafter. The masterly paper, every word of which I heard read by himself, and which since his death I have endeavored in vain to procure for the benefit of its wise counsels to our countrymen, fully explained the plan, operation, and results of the Zollverein, and showed how, with certain modifications, it could be adapted to sustain all those principal causes and influences which have hitherto made the United States the happiest and most prosperous of nations.

SATURDAY 21—SATURDAY 28, FEB. 1863.—Spend the week at Demopolis, Alabama, being prevented by the dreadful state of the weather and of the roads from advancing further.

The railroads and telegraph are out of order in every direction, and but little if any news is brought. It is said that our army is falling back from Fredericksburg, there being no

enemy there, and that Banks' army is advancing in force to attack Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, in the rear. The enemy has been shelling Vicksburg as usual without effect. The expected attack on Charleston and Savannah did not take place on the 22d, and seems now to be indefinitely postponed. A portion of the fleet appears to have left. There is a rumor that another attempt is about being made on the Charleston and Savannah road, and that Savannah will itself be attacked. It is difficult to conceive the cause of the delay.

The enemy make an attack on Galveston, but retire on finding it too strongly defended.

The other gunboat which escaped our batteries at Vicksburg has been gloriously captured, as will appear from the following:

PORT GIBSON, February 25.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, with the steamer Dr. Batey, four miles below Vicksburg, I fell in with the U. S. iron-clad gunboat Indianola, after the ram Queen of the West, and after engaging her for an hour, went alongside, when her commander, Lieut. Brown, U. S. N., surrendered to me. As all the credit is due Major Brent, I have turned over to him, in a sinking condition, the prize, which we hope to save. Only five hurt on our side.

[Signed.] FRED. B. BRAND,
Lieut.-Col. commanding.

Heavy rains still continue. The country is flooded, and all the rivers overflowing their banks. Military movements must be brought to a stand.

Am informed by persons from Selma that the iron-clad frigate constructed there was successfully launched two or three days ago. The two rams recently launched have reached Mobile. We shall soon have something like a navy. The fleet stands as follows:

Richmond—two powerful iron-clads (completed).
Charleston—two iron-clad rams complete, one iron armed steamer taken from the enemy, and two or three similar vessels in construction.
Savannah—two iron-clads.
Mobile—three " (including Selma).
Apalachicola—one iron-clad.
Montgomery—one " (building).
Vicksburg—two " " taken from the enemy.
Yazoo City—one iron clad building.
Galveston—one frigate, the Harriet Lane (captured from Yankees).
At sea—the Alabama and the Florida.

Making a total of about twenty

VOL. III.—NO. I.

armed vessels, besides an equal number of ordinary steamers, which are prepared to do service on the rivers and in the harbors.

The first mistake of the Confederacy was in delaying so long the construction of gunboats, with which it might have been practicable to keep the ports in great measure open.

The Federal Congress, it is said, are about to pass a conscript law, which will bring into the army the entire male population between the ages of twenty and forty-five. This would give an army of 2,000,000, and if the law could be enforced, the South might well feel much uneasiness. At the worst a compact, disciplined and self-sustaining army like ours, inspired and nerved by such a cause, and capable of being maintained on the maximum of 700,000 fighting men, will be a match for whatever hordes can pour down upon us for many years.

Long, however, before subjugation could happen, supposing it possible, other nations will be involved in the quarrel and give it a new phase.

SATURDAY, 28TH FEB.—On the advance of our troops the enemy evacuates Point Coupee, Louisiana. Their force at Baton Rouge is estimated at 30,000.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

It is meet that, as a people who acknowledge the supremacy of the living God, we should be ever mindful of our dependence on Him; should remember that to Him alone can we trust for our deliverance; that to Him is due devout thankfulness for the signal mercies bestowed on us, and that by prayer alone can we hope to secure the continued manifestation of that protecting care which has hitherto shielded us in the midst of trials and dangers.

In obedience to His precepts, we have from time to time been gathered together with prayers and thanksgiving, and He has been graciously pleased to hear our supplications, and to grant abundant exhibitions of His favor to our armies and our people. Through many conflicts we have now attained a place among the nations which commands their respect; and to the enemies who encompass us around and seek our destruction, the Lord of Hosts has again taught the lesson of His inspired word: that the battle is not to the strong, but to whomsoever He willeth to exalt.

Again our enemy, with loud boasting of the power of their armed men and mailed ships, threaten us with subjugation, and, with evil machinations, seek, even in our own homes and at our own firesides, to pervert our men-servants and our maid-servants into accomplices of their wicked designs.

Under these circumstances it is my privilege to invite you once more to meet together and to prostrate yourselves in humble supplication to Him who has been our constant and never-failing support in the past, and to whose protection and guidance we trust for the future.

To this end I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the twenty-seventh day of March as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and I do invite the people of the said States to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to join in prayer to Almighty God that he will continue his merciful protection over our cause; that he will scatter our enemies and set at naught their evil designs, and that he will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at the city of Richmond, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

SUNDAY—TUESDAY, 1-3 MARCH.—

CAPTURE OF THE QUEEN OF THE WEST—OFFICIAL REPORT.

Headquarters Red River Fort,
Tifications, Jan. 15, 1863. }

To Major E. Sargent, A. G.:

Major—I have the honor to report that two Federal gunboats made their appearance in front of this position at 5 o'clock p. m., last evening. I had previously assigned every officer to his post. Fire was, therefore, instantly opened on the enemy. After a brief cannonade the leading gunboat, the Queen of the West, struck her colors. I immediately ordered Captain Hutton, of the Crescent Artillery, and 2d Lieutenant De Lahanty to go on board and demand the unconditional surrender of the boat, officers and crew. These officers report that but thirteen officers and crew were found on board—the officers having escaped under cover of the night.

The visible result of the capture consists in one thirty-two pound rifled Parrott gun, one twenty-four pound rifled Parrott gun, two twelve-pound Porterfield brass pieces, one brass piece slightly damaged.

I use the expression of the senior commanding officer: "A tremendous supply of ordnance stores, a large supply of quinine, one fine case of amputating instruments, one case of equally fine dental instruments, and other very superior cases of surgical instruments, clothing, bacon, flour, beef, pork, hard bread and other stores in proportion.

The list of prisoners I enclose. Allow me, Major, to mention that for coolness and efficiency the officers and privates of this command are entitled to eminent credit. To satisfy you of the precision and accuracy of the fire, thirteen out of thirty-one shots from our batteries took effect on the enemy's boat.

Lieutenant James De Lahanty performed efficient service; he suggested and volunteered to fire a warehouse which would give us the enemy's range and position, in spite of the darkness, and accomplished this important and difficult undertaking with perfect success and signal gallantry.

All my officers discharged their duties with promptness and exemplary coolness.

I omitted to mention that the boat was loaded with bales of cotton.

I have the honor to remain, Major,

Your obedient servant,

J. KELAO,

Captain Commanding Post.

WEDNESDAY.—Leave for Selma and Mobile.

THURSDAY.—A dispatch from Vicksburg, dated 26 Feb., says the gunboat Indianola has been taken by us after a desperate resistance. She is a powerful vessel and will be a great prize. She runs the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 3.—Latest Nassau advices report the arrival there of the Confederate privateer Retribution. She had taken and burnt the bark Mary Wright, of Portland, and brig Eric, of Camden, Maine. She encountered an unknown whaler in the Caribbean Sea, which showed fight, killing one of the Retribution's crew, when the whaler was sunk with all on board by the fire of the Retribution. She also captured and sent to Confederate ports the brig Elliott, of Bucksport, Me., and schooner Hanover, of Massachusetts. The Elliott was subsequently recaptured by the Yankees at St. Thomas.

The Retribution also captured and ran ashore on the Bahamas the brig Emily Fisher, taking the crew prisoners to Nassau. The crew of the Retribution are all well, and would soon finish repairs and resume her cruise.

SAVANNAH, MARCH 3.—The enemy are attacking Fort McAllister. They commenced at 8:30 this morning, with three iron-clads and two mortar-boats playing on the fort. One of our 8 inch columbiads was dismounted and two men slightly wounded. The firing continues very heavy.

SAVANNAH, MARCH 3, 5:30 P. M.—A despatch from Fort McAllister dated 3:45 p. m., says one of the iron-clads has withdrawn, and two iron-clads and one mortar-boat are still playing on the fort.

The Fort is uninjured and no one hurt on our side, except the two slightly wounded this morning.

The garrison is in good spirits, and the firing still continues this 5:30 p. m.

Northern papers admit that Lincoln is clothed with Dictatorial powers by recent acts of Congress.

Great disaffection still reported in Banks' army at Baton Rouge. General Van Dorn has made a successful raid upon Franklin, Tenn., which he captured with a large amount of booty and over two thousand prisoners.

FRIDAY—Still further evidence of an early advance upon Port Hudson, but our troops are confident of holding out against all attempts of the enemy. English papers will not ad-

mit that the blockade of Charleston was raised. The C. S. steamer Florida has destroyed a Yankee Indianman valued with cargo at \$1,500,000.

SATURDAY.—Great reaction reported throughout the North in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

It seems Van Dorn's fight was at Thompson's Station and not at Franklin. His loss in killed and wounded reported at 180.

Gen. Pemberton denies that the "Indianola" is destroyed, but says that she will be raised and prepared for service (doubtful).

The "Memphis Bulletin" of the 1st reports that the Carondelet and five other gunboats have penetrated through the Yazoo Pass as far as the Tallahatchie.

The steamer Hetty Gilmore was captured in Barren River, Ky., by the Confederates. Two other steamers were above and it was supposed would also be captured.

The "Louisville Journal" says the raid into the blue-grass region was by no means formidable, but their presence indicates the presumption of the enemy and the helplessness of ourselves. It is the opinion of the best informed military men that the rebel raids chronicled from day to day, are but the forerunners of a general invasion through Cumberland Gap into Northern Kentucky.

A Nashville dispatch of the 25th, says: "Wheeler's Cavalry (four brigades) are this side of the Cumberland, a portion of them being near Franklin, at which place there is a large Federal force, under Gilbert. The latter apprehends no danger."

SUNDAY AND MONDAY.—Federals are reported at Tusculum, Ala., and threaten a raid upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Aberdeen.

THE CAPTURE OF THE INDIANOLA.—The "Natchez Courier" of Feb. 27, gives the following account of this affair:

"Our fleet of Red River boats came down from the scene of action Wednesday night. They arrived off Natchez about 10 o'clock, P. M. From persons who were participants in the river engagement of gunboats, we learn some particulars of the fearful encounter."

"About 10 o'clock Tuesday night, the Confederate rams, Queen of the West and Webb, overtook the Indianola nearly opposite New Carthage, La., and twenty miles from Vicksburg. The Indianola squared herself and cleared her decks for a cannonade. The rams came upon her, however, with their butting proclivities, and an occasional gun, but did not seem to make an impression of any moment upon the iron sides of the Indianola."

"At this critical juncture of affairs, the officers of the Webb conceived the idea of passing the iron-clad, going up the river some distance, and returning with a full head of steam and with the assistance of the current to a second attack. This was attempted and admirably executed, as the sequel will abundantly prove."

"On the return of the Webb to the engage-

ment, she came down upon the Indianola with a run at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour, striking her antagonist near the wheel-house, and crushing everything in the way. So violent was the blow that it carried away a portion of the Webb's front of some six feet square. The work was done. The Indianola at once commenced sinking in deep water, and there was only sufficient time left for our boats to apply their grappling irons and tow her near the shore. This they did, and left her to sink in nine feet of water, with her deck as the groundwork of a formidable battery. The victory was complete. Our loss is reported at two killed; that of the enemy, one killed."

"Lieut. Brown, of the U. S. Navy, was in command of the Indianola. He says had our boats come upon him in the daytime, he would have made a pretty good fight; but as it was, with his coal-barges lashed to his craft, he had to give up with as good a grace as possible."

"Every living man (except three) aboard the Indianola were taken and sent prisoners to the interior. Three of the crew swam to the shore, but were captured in the morning and brought down on the Webb."

"The fleet passed immediately to Red River to replenish and make ready for another cleaning out of Mississippi Lake when opportunity offers. A few hours' hard labor will place the Webb in good trim for another engagement."

"One of the coal-barges lashed to the Indianola was saved as it floated down the river; the other was sunk in the fight."

"We understand the Indianola, in her present position, has been manned as a battery, with a strong hope of raising her again to join the Confederate fleet."

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.—Federal Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to issue bills to the amount of \$2,125,000,000. This should certainly enable the Dictator to carry through his vast undertaking of subjugating the South—if money can do it.

THURSDAY.—Numerous steamers still reach our ports from Nassau, and many more are reported on the way with valuable cargoes.

Burnside has the command against Charleston.

Gen. Hill moving on Newbern, N. C.

The following information has been officially received from Maj.-Gen. Loring, commanding Fort Pemberton, on the Tallahatchie River, above Greenwood:

FORT PEMBERTON, March 13, 1 P. M.

We have sustained a terrific and uninterrupted fire from the enemy for four hours, from ten to sixteen heavy calibre gunboat guns. The enemy had two heavy guns on land and a mortar. All their guns from the gunboats, except one, have ceased firing. The gunboats retired round the bend, eight hundred yards distant, showing only one gun."

The enemy's gunboats and batteries were struck constantly, and large quantities of burning cotton were knocked from them. We

have lost some valuable gunners and a few others. Thank God, our loss is small so far. The enemy's loss must be very great.

LATER.

FORT PEMBERTON, March 13, 7:50 P. M.
Just as I sent off my last dispatch to you, the enemy opened on us again with the guns from one gunboat, a land-battery and a thirteen-inch mortar. The firing was kept up with great spirit until after sunset. The ammunition for the heavy guns arrived just now.

FRIDAY, 13th MARCH.—Stated on high authority that many ships are being built in England for Confederate naval service, and in superintendence of Lieut. Maury. They are professedly for the Emperor of China. The news is too good to be true. It has been reported too often.

The following is the strength of Porter's Mississippi fleet: Two Monitors; the Tuscomb, five guns; Collioth, 3 guns; nine iron clads: Benton, sixteen guns; Carondelet, thirteen guns; Mound City, thirteen guns; Louisiana, thirteen guns; Lafayette, six guns; Westport, ten guns; De Kalb, thirteen guns; Cynthia, thirteen guns; Pittsburg, thirteen guns. Also six wooden gunboats—Comstock, nine guns; Tyler, nine guns; Little Rebel, two guns; Lexington, nine guns; Bragg, five guns; Price, four guns; and twelve light draught gunboats of six guns each. Total, twenty-nine boats and 227 guns.

Paris advices confirm the news of a Confederate loan of fifteen millions of dollars at seven per cent. on bonds exchangeable for cotton.

Confederate States Government up to this time has purchased one third of a million bales of cotton, of which nearly one half is in Mississippi purchased at an average of twelve cents. A large portion will be destroyed but even if half is saved, the amount of purchase will be refunded. The article is now worth from 80 to 100 cents in New York.

NEW SYSTEM OF PLANTATION LABOR IN LOUISIANA.

Agreement between the Military Authorities and the Planters.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Within the past week thirty-one loyal planters, principally from the parishes of Lafourche and Terre Bonne, have held three informal but private meetings at the St. Charles, for the purpose of presenting their views to the commanding general, and of endeavoring to ascertain from him the exact course to be pursued under the emancipation proclamation and the promulgation order. General Banks gladly availed himself of this favorable opportunity to communicate with the planters his plan for the inauguration of a proposed new system of labor on plantations.

It is unnecessary to report the entire proceedings of the planters' meetings; but, after much discussion as to what the General re-

quired, and what the planters should demand, the following proposition was submitted to the meeting:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. SEQUESTRATION COM.
NEW ORLEANS, February 5, 1863.

The officers of the government will induce the slaves to return to the plantations where they belong, with their families, and when returned will require them, and those remaining upon the plantations, to work diligently and faithfully on the plantations for one year, to maintain respectful deportment to their employers, and perfect subordination to their duties, upon condition that the planters or other employers will feed, clothe and treat them properly, and give to them at the end of the year one-twentieth (1.20) part of the year's crop, or a fixed monthly compensation, in cases where it may be more convenient, as follows:

Mechanics, sugar-makers, drivers, etc.	\$3 each.
Able-bodied field men	\$2 each.
Able-bodied field women, house servants, nurses, etc.	\$1 each.

The proportion reserved for the slaves shall be divided into shares and distributed according to the value of their labor, as follows:

Mechanics, sugar-makers, drivers, etc.	3 shares each.
Able-bodied field men	2 shares each.
Able-bodied field women, house servants, nurses, etc.	1 share each.

All negroes not otherwise employed will be required to labor upon the public works, and no person capable of labor will be supported at the public expense in idleness.

(Signed) E. G. BECKWITH,
Colonel, President Sequestration Commission.

This was submitted to the planters for their acceptance, and the following form was attached to the circular for signatures:

The undersigned hereby accept the arrangement above proposed, and agree to carry it out, on their part, for one year from the date thereof, it being distinctly understood that the crop referred to means the commercial crop, and the acceptance of this contract does not imply the surrender of any right of property in the slave or other right of the owner.

The planters in council adopted a resolution that the proposition should be sent as a circular to all the planters in the excepted district for their signature to the clauses of acceptance.

Accordingly, Gen. Banks issued the following, which is to be sent to all the district provost marshals and provost Judges, who will present both papers to the planters:

[CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF THE SEQUESTRATION COMMISSION,
February 6, 1863.

In accordance with the agreement between the military authorities and the planters, based upon general orders, No. 12, January 27th, 1863, you are authorized to receive the signatures of planters to said agreement (a printed copy of which is herewith enclosed), and are ordered to carry out in good faith, the provisions of the agreement on the part of the authorities.

You will, in good faith, offer all fair and legal inducements to the negroes within your

district, in whatever condition of service they may be found, to return to their families and the plantations where they belong.

When any negro has acquiesced in the terms proposed, you will see that he fulfills his engagement for one year in good faith. He shall be required to remain upon the plantation to which he is bound, to work faithfully and industriously, and maintain a respectful and subordinate deportment toward his employer.

You are ordered to prohibit the harboring and employment of negroes labouring upon plantations under this agreement by other parties, either civil or military.

That all negroes not acquiescing in the proposed agreement, not otherwise employed, shall immediately be put to labor upon the public works, and that all negroes found in the country, cities, villages, or about the military stations, without visible occupation or means of subsistence, shall be arrested as vagrants and put to labor upon the public works or the quartermaster's plantations.

By order of the United States Sequestration Commission.

Approved: N. P. BANKS,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

SATURDAY.

CHARLESTON, 13.—A telegram from Hardeeville announces that Capt. McKler, of the 11th South Carolina regiment, with a detachment of his company, went on Hilton Head Island last night to the observatory where the Yankee signal corps were stationed, and without firing a gun captured the whole company keeping watch, consisting of a Lieutenant, Sergeant, and several privates. The prisoners have arrived at Hardeeville. No one hurt on our side. All quiet here.

VAN DORN MYSTIFIES THE YANKEES.

SAVANNAH, March 14.—A special to the Savannah *Republican*, dated Columbia, Tennessee, March 12, says, Four brigades of the enemy, under Generals Granger, Rosecrance, Davis, and Shinker, endeavored to hem Van Dorn in yesterday, just across Duck river, knowing that he had no means of crossing. Our artillery was kept in position until yesterday morning, and replied to the Yankee fire. The river was there crossed by a ferry. The outposts were held as usual. The whole command then withdrew, passed the enemy's left flank, and escaped by way of White's bridge, twenty-six miles above, which they crossed successfully.

The Federals are not yet aware of our whereabouts, and are looking for Van Dorn in their rear. The successful escape from so perfect a net is regarded as unusually skillful and fortunate.

A second dispatch, special to the Savannah *Republican*, received from Columbia, Tenn., on the 12th, states that the enemy are greatly surprised and exasperated at Van Dorn's escape. They returned to Franklin to protect their rear and committed many depredations, burning the houses which Van Dorn had occupied as his headquarters.

SUNDAY.

PORT HUDSON, 15th, 3 A. M.—Bombardment commenced at 2 P. M. yesterday, and continued up to 5 P. M. Enemy fired slowly, our batteries did not reply. At 12 o'clock last night a most desperate engagement took place. The enemy endeavored to pass our batteries under

cover of the darkness. The firing was most terrific and lasted fully two hours. One gun-boat succeeded in passing, in a damaged condition. The sloop of war Mississippi was set on fire and burnt to the waters edge in front of our batteries. One large vessel was completely riddled, and a third one badly crippled, and with the rest driven back. At 2 o'clock the enemy withdrew. Our victory is complete and glorious. As far as known no casualties on our part. The boat that passed is doubtless so disabled as to render her achievements fruitless.

MONDAY.

PANOLA, MISS., March 16.—Two Federal cavalry regiments occupied Hernando on Saturday night last. Their further movements are unknown, but it is supposed they have retrograded.

Reinforcements are reported coming down the pass, and heavy arrivals of troops are reported at Memphis from above.

The roads are drying, but the rivers continue difficult to cross. The Tallahatchie rose eighteen inches in twenty-four hours. B.

TUESDAY.

FROM THE YAZOO.—The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 17th says, Accounts from Yazoo river show that General Loring is making a gallant defense at Greenwood. The enemy have advanced twice, and each time been driven back. Our loss thus far is quite small. The steamer Thirty-fifth Parallel has been burned to keep her from falling into the hands of the enemy. The Edward J. Gay made a very narrow escape. Preparations are being rapidly made for the better defense of that department, and we feel pretty sanguine of our ability to maintain ourselves until the enemy are forced to abandon the Yazoo pass.

WEDNESDAY.

AN ENCOURAGING VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The month of February has gone by without advantage gained in any quarter by the enemy. A month, which, last year, was full of disaster to the South, has now passed without any misfortune or discomfiture whatever to our cause. The sequel of the high water season bids fair to prove as free from calamity as last year at this time it teemed with coming woes. Then the enemy was strong, defiant, and menacing all around our borders, while we were at all points unprepared, weak, and despondent. We were all without armies, without fortifications, without preparation, without plans, and without almost nerve or courage in any department of the executive, from head to foot. Norfolk was about to be evacuated; the noble Merrimac to be blown up; Port Royal was to be stormed and taken; Manassas to be abandoned; Columbus, Island 10, Memphis, Nashville, Middle and West Tennessee, and North Alabama and Mississippi occupied by the enemy; New Orleans and Louisiana lost without a blow; the Virginia Valley with all its meat and forage, overrun; Richmond stripped and denuded for flight, and special trains ordered for a melancholy official hegira from the Confederate capital. The cause of the South was clouded with gloom, and the stout heart of the people, though not despairing, was oppressed with a despondency which found no relief in a single prospect or promise of better fortune.

The contrast between the present period and that twelve months ago, is not less striking than cheering. The whole scene is reversed; and although the season is, of all others, the one most auspicious for the enemy, and inauspicious for ourselves; we are now the party full of hope, confidence, and defiance; they, of despondency and distrust. Richmond is scarcely menaced, and though it were ever so formidably threatened, is in a condition to be successfully defended by sixty thousand effective men against all the forces which could be mustered against her.

Vicksburg, second in importance only to Richmond, is confidently believed impregnable. The most formidable war vessels of the enemy have succeeded in running past its batteries only to be speedily captured by our enterprising forces below, and to become invaluable acquisitions, at no cost at all, to our promising little navy.

Charleston, which seems to be the special object of Yankee malignity and desire, and which, in commercial importance, stands second in value to no city in the Confederacy, is as strong, confident, and defiant as Vicksburg. The morbid apprehension of gunboats, which last year haunted the imagination of our people, has given way to a national appreciation of their capacity for inflicting injury; and so far from dreading encounter with them at Charleston and Vicksburg, our forces are impatient for the onslaught.

This condition of affairs before Chattanooga, where operations in the open field are in prospect, is equally hopeful. We have there our best disciplinarian and organizer of troops, in the person of General Bragg; and our best maneuverer in open field of great bodies of men, in the person of Gen. Johnson. To this happy combination of talent in the heads of that army is added veteran troops, admirably disciplined, confident of superiority to the enemy, and led by a corps of officers, distinguished for their courage, enterprise, experience and military ability.

In no quarter of the military field do our affairs wear a sombre air or even doubtful aspect.

THURSDAY—The Federals are having trouble with the free negroes at Detroit, and riots, with serious loss of life, result. They have sown the seed and may yet expect to reap the whirlwind.

SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 12.—An engagement occurred yesterday, near the Rappahannock, at Jameson Wood's, within six miles of Culpeper Courthouse. The enemy were driven across the river with heavy loss. Our loss will not exceed two hundred and fifty wounded and captured. The enemy evidently contemplated a great expedition, but were completely discomfited.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—Information has been received here that a skirmish occurred yesterday afternoon at Kelly's ford, on the upper Rappahannock, between General Fitzhugh Lee and Pelham's flying artillery, and the enemy, about twelve thousand strong, under General Stoneman. The enemy succeeded in crossing at a late hour in the afternoon. Our force did not exceed two thousand. We

have to lament the loss of Major Pelham, of Alabama, and Major Fuller, of Virginia.

The enemy were badly crippled, and retired to the north bank of the Rappahannock, leaving their dead men and horses strewn in the road. They also left a hospital.

FRIDAY.—The enemy have evacuated Murfreesboro, Tenn., and the movement is somewhat mysterious. Our army has fallen back to Bridgeport.

SATURDAY.—Snow storm near Richmond which may again delay operations. Weather in Mississippi hot and dry. All quiet at Charleston.

Yankees reported as having gone up Steel's Bayou into Deer Creek, and thence by a passage into the Sunflower and perhaps the Yazoo. Cannon heard in that direction to-day.

SUNDAY 23.—Lincoln's free negro proclamation has not startled the South from its propriety, so far as the value of slaves is concerned, as the following will show:

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROES.—Messrs. Wilbur & Son sold, at the Broker's Exchange, on Friday morning, for cash, the following negroes, and realized the prices annexed. Most of them were sold without warrants of soundness: One fellow, 17 years old, brought \$1900; one fellow, 27 years old, \$1740; one fellow, 35 years old, \$1700; one fellow, 25 years old, \$1600; one woman, 17 years old, \$1730; one woman, 35 years old, \$1000; one woman, 35 years old, \$705; one woman, 38 years old, \$700; one fellow and wife, ages 35 and 36, \$1950; two fellows, ages 45 and 22, \$1800; one fellow and wife, ages 40 and 35, \$1300; one girl and child, aged 20 and 1, \$1500; one family, aged 50, 25, 8, 9 and 2, \$2075; one family, aged 40, 29 and 4, \$1875.—*Charleston Mercury*, 14th.

MONDAY.—Federal accounts from Vicksburg represent the difficulties to be nearly insuperable, in cutting their celebrated canal around the city.

They have been driven back in their advances up the Tallahatchie, but will perhaps do considerable damage on Deer Creek, Miss.

The steamship Ericsson had arrived at New York from the mouth of the Ogeechee on the 14th. She reported the force that made the attack upon Fort McAllister, to have been the monitors Passaic, with 11 and 15-inch Dahlgrens; Patapsco, 15-inch Dahlgren and a 200-pounder Parrott gun; Montauk, 11 and 15-inch Dahlgrens; and three mortar boats. At 7 o'clock A.M. they moved towards the fort in line of battle, from a point three miles distant, and approached the works through a long double bend with a sharp turn, to a position fourteen hundred yards distant. About two hundred yards from the fort the progress of the monitors was impeded by obstructions in

the river, when they got in line-of-battle—the mortars having been advantageously placed—and the battle began. The cannonading during the day was heavy. The results were rather unsatisfactory, the obstructions preventing the monitors from approaching the works as closely as was desired. The mortars fired all night until daylight, when the monitors again approached, and discovered the Confederates had repaired all damages during the night, and the fort was as impregnable as the morning before, and the attack was abandoned. "On retiring," says the account, "the Confederates fired cannon, exploded rifles, shouted, yelled and cheered. The abandonment was evidently a joyful event to them, and was correspondingly depressing to us. The possession of the fort is of but little importance, but the failure, after so vigorous an attempt was mortifying."

A Cincinnati letter dated the 15th, expresses the firm opinion that the leading Unionists of Central and Southern Kentucky are settling up their business preparatory to abandoning their homes. It states, also, that there is no disputing the fact that in Kentucky secessionism has assumed formidable proportions, and in less than thirty days a revolution may begin. Troops were passing through Cincinnati, but not into Kentucky, and Ransom's ten thousand cavalry will be too late.

TUESDAY—Federals have evacuated Pensacola, and burnt a large portion of the town.

Rosecrans it appears, has not fallen back, but is making the effort to turn the right of General Johnston.

FROM DEER CREEK, MISS.—The repulse of the enemy, in their attempt to enter the Rolling Fork has been definitely ascertained. The fleet was driven back, and a number of their barges captured. We have been unable to ascertain anything definite as to the strength of the enemy, or of the preparations made to receive them.

The Northern press proposes to have explicit information as to the character of the Confederate vessels recently arrived at Nassau. The Nassau correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under the date February 25th, states that the *Retribution* arrived there on the 25th, and that her officers met there in the evening at the Victoria hotel, where they loudly discussed their piratical exploits. And, it is added: "Last evening three fast steamers entered this port within an hour of each other, viz: No. 1, the *Georgia*, brig-rigged, iron propeller; No. 2, *Britannia* (Goddess of Neutrality), side-wheel, iron, brig rigged, very fast; No. 3, iron screw steamer *Gertrude*, brig-rigged, also very fast. This fine fleet of steamers will prove a valuable addition to the rebel-piratical fleet; and, unless we can send a *Battle* or a *Vanderbilt* on their track, their capture will be next to impossible."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, VICKSBURG.—At 3 o'clock this morning the Yankee gunboats attempted to run our batteries and join the lower fleet; one was sunk with great loss of life, two were driven back, and one effected its purpose in a damaged condition.

It is a splendid result, and shows the efficiency of our batteries!

Nothing from the Tallahatchie, except that the enemy has been bringing up more troops. They will soon be ready for another attack on Fort Pemberton.

Halleck's letter to Rosecrans, relative to the population in sections occupied by the Federal armies, makes three classes. Those who give no aid to the Confederates and aid the Yankees will be protected and paid for their property when taken. The property of non-combatants, who are supposed to be sympathizers with the rebellion will be seized, and when necessary forced loans shall be made, and they shall be put to death when they rise in arms or give information to the enemy. Such as are avowedly hostile non-combatants, yet capable of bearing arms, shall be confined, and the feeble sent beyond the lines.

THURSDAY.—English papers announce that Confederate loans have been taken both at Paris and London.

Three valuable cargoes have been run into Charleston, cannon, arms and munitions of war form a part.

The Federals have quite a fleet on the Tallahatchie, and are likely to make a stand there with their land forces.

The Vicksburg Whig, gives the following account of the affair with the gunboats yesterday.

The strength of our proud Gibraltar has again been triumphantly tested. At about 5 o'clock this morning two of the Yankee gunboats, belonging to the upper fleet, started down the river. One was, to all appearance, a large steamboat, well protected with cotton or iron; the other, which was much the smaller, was evidently one of their boasted iron-clad gunboats. They started down under a full headway of steam, the largest boat leading by about half a mile.

As soon as they came in range of batteries, our gallant boys opened upon them in fine style. The water battery, in the bend above the city, was the first to fire, but with no perceptible damage, as they still kept on their course in the most defiant manner, until they came opposite the city. Here both of them were struck and disabled—the well-directed shot from our guns passing through the boilers of each boat.

As the steam burst forth from the first boat, and she swung around unmanageable, cheer after cheer went up from the brave cannoniers, and when another round shot went crashing through the vaunted iron-clad, the joyous shout was echoed and re-echoed, until it reached the ears of the crest-fallen Yankee sailors and marines.

Both boats were unmanageable, and at the mercy of our shots, drifted down the river. Shot after shot was fired with terrible execution. The larger boat was badly damaged, and had at one time the appearance of being on fire. She drifted on, however, until she passed our lower batteries, when the Albatross came up and towed her to the Louisiana shore, at Brown & Johnston's place.

But the gunboat was not so fortunate. It soon became evident to the gunners that she was in a sinking condition, and right well did they pour destruction into her. Two yawls were seen to leave, filled with men, going toward the Louisiana shore, and several were seen in the river, swimming for their lives. Soon she careened and gradually took in water. Then her bows went under; down and down she went until nothing was seen but the stern of the Yankee gunboat. Some portion of her machinery must have fallen out, as she soon righted, and with nothing but a black streak on the water to indicate her former greatness, she drifted down the river, until she reached the Albatross, when she, too, was towed ashore.

During the engagement, every prominent point of our hilled city was crowded with men, women and children, who thus had an opportunity of witnessing and rejoicing at our proud victory.

FRIDAY.—Day of fasting by order of President Davis, which is very generally observed.

Federals still occupy Murfreesboro, and undoubtedly intend a flank movement upon Johnston's army.

We have positive intelligence of the advance of a Yankee force of two thousand down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Corinth. They were at Gantown, two stations below Tupelo. This force is supposed to be the advance guard of a heavier force. Rosecrans is moving his army in a south-western direction from Murfreesboro, and Grant is moving his forces to the south-east—no doubt a joint movement. Our cavalry force (strength not known) retired before the enemy at Gantown. We have no force to prevent a heavy raid in that quarter. It is evidently the intention of the enemy to hold the whole of North Mississippi, as they are fortifying at Hernando, on the Mississippi and Tennessee road, and will probably take up Beauregard's old encampment at Tupelo, on the Mobile and Ohio road.

SATURDAY.—A train of cars captured by our troops on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and also on the Nashville and Louisville road. Such attacks prove the impossibility of the enemy occupying any portion of our territory.

Enemy admits his failure on the Tallahatchie.

In Tennessee, our cavalry are operating upon the entire lines of the enemy.

A draft at the North cannot, it is said, be executed before June.

Confederate demonstration upon Kentucky, very probable.

SUNDAY.—Day stormy and cold. Telegraphic wires are down and therefore no news.

Attend church. It is remarkable, considering the pressure of the war and the scarcity of articles, how well everybody manages to dress. To look at the ladies bonnets and robes, no one could imagine that a blockade of two years has shut us off from the world of fashion. Silks, laces, ribbons, flounces, frills and all that kind of gear, have kept wonderfully well. The ladies are good economists and perform marvels in cleaning, cutting up, turning inside out and refitting. Everything looks neat and tidy. Even their feet show no evidence of neglect. The gentlemen are not quite so well off, but still do very well. With them there is no motive to dress. Army clothes and colors are in fashion. The everlasting grey suit everywhere. As broad cloth gives out, country homespun and jeans badly colored are supplying the place. Some, however, are handsomely dyed and look very pretty. The old stove-pipe hats are hardly ever seen. The wool slouched hat has taken its place universally.

We shall without doubt get along very well for a year longer, as the people generally will economize in the use of their old clothing. After that we can all come down to homespun, and be not a whit the less contented and happy. The great cause will sustain us. Its privations all bear cheerfully and without repining.

Prices still are advancing. Board at the hotels, \$7 to \$8 per day. Flour, \$100 to \$125 per barrel, corn \$2 to \$4 per bushel, meat 50 to 75cts. per pound, eggs \$1.50, butter \$1.50 per pound, turkeys \$14 pair, wood \$15 to \$20 cord. Calico, \$3 per yard, country-mixed, woolen and cotton goods, \$6 per yard, broadcloth \$30 to \$50 per yard. Blankets, very common, \$30 to \$50 per pair. Shoes, \$20 to \$30, boots \$50 to \$75, slouch hats of wool \$20 to \$25. Common articles of furniture very scarce, and at fabulous prices. A pitcher and wash-basin, \$20, the most trashy negro bedstead \$25, sugar \$1 per pound, coffee \$5 per pound. Negroes are selling at from \$1,500 to \$2,500. City property commands enormous prices.

The only property that has not advanced much is country lands. These may be bought at 25 to 50 per cent above old prices.

The poorer classes must suffer much in the country during the absence of the male members in the army, but the women are taking to the hoe and the plough and the small children are made to work. Education must needs be much neglected. Charity public and private is active, and though the spirit of speculation and extortion is abroad, there is also a general spirit of liberality which reaches to all classes, and opens the coffers very freely to all cases of suffering or distress. War has its horrors and trials, but at the same time it opens a field for all the noblest impulses of man's heart. We have need of each other and must stand by each other, is brought home to us every day, go where we will and do what we may.

MONDAY—Gen. Forrest has made a dash upon Brentwood, Tenn., capturing a large number of arms and prisoners. Near Milton, Morgan had a fight in which the Federals claim the victory, and perhaps this time with truth.

At Cole's Island on the South Carolina coast, Va., Federals have landed a large force supposed for reconnoitering purposes.

A letter, from an officer in position at Shelbyville, dated March 21, says: "We have a concurrence of testimony from citizens, all pointing to the falling back of the enemy to Nashville, if not into Kentucky. Our forces drove in his pickets yesterday, along his entire front, up to three miles of Murfreesboro. They have received, what to them is satisfactory evidence, of our intention to invade Kentucky, and Rosecrans cannot allow us to get into his rear, or threaten his communication with the Ohio. The weather for the past ten days has been very fine, and the roads are now all in excellent condition—and his not advancing is the surest evidence of the enemy's weakness. He is, to-day, reported crossing the Cumberland towards Bowling Green."

TUESDAY—Confederate forces represented by the Northern papers as advancing in large numbers upon Frankfort, Ky. Danville has been occupied by them. The enemy is concentrating his forces to oppose the advance.

Federal General Sumner is dead. Over 100,000 deserters reported from the Federal army.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION ABANDONED—STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamboat J. C. Swan, which has been lying opposite the Yazoo pass, arrived here this morning. We learn from persons aboard her that the expedition had returned, since the opposition made by the Confederates at Greenwood, in which the gunboat Chillicothe was much injured. When the returning boats arrived, on their way back, within fifty miles of the Mississippi river, they met other boats, having Quinby's division on board, coming to reinforce them. A conference was held by the commanders of the retiring and advancing fleets. The result of the conference was not known to the people of the Swan, but we learn by intelligence that has reached the city from another quarter, that it was agreed to abandon the whole expedition by the pass. It is probable that this conclusion was arrived at in consequence of the success of Admiral Porter in accomplishing the object of the Yazoo expedition from another and more direct point.

WEDNESDAY: GREENWOOD—Our reports from this point are late. Everything was quiet. Reports had been received that the Federal fleet remained in the Tallahatchie, some distance up, and had been largely reinforced, being composed of some forty transports and a half dozen gunboats. If this be true, warm work may yet be expected at Greenwood.

THURSDAY.—Leave Jackson, Miss., to join family at Demopolis, Ala. Reach Meridian, 2 A. M.

FRIDAY.—Reach Demopolis to dinner. One of the enemy's gunboats captured in Berwick Bay, La.

GENERAL COOPER.—I have the honor to report the capture of the Federal gunboat Diana at this point to-day. She mounts five heavy guns. The boat was not seriously injured, and will be immediately put in service. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is 150.

R. L. TAYLOR, Brig.-Gen.

Major McCann attacks and destroys a Federal railroad train, nine miles from Nashville.

Farragut's fleet is blockading the mouth of Red River.

Missouri reported ripe for revolt, and awaiting the arrival of General Price.

Federals and negroes reported to have evacuated Jacksonville, Florida, and returned to Hilton Head. They fired the town, but our soldiers were in time to save a portion of it.

SATURDAY—Federal gunboats repulsed at Tuscumbia, Ala., by two companies of our cavalry dismounted. Unsuccessful efforts were made to land troops.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY:

SENATORIA, April 5.

In retaliation for the Moscow raid, ten Memphis families, including those of Wardlow Howard and Eugene Mageveny, have been banished from the city, and sent south of the Federal lines.

A portion of Chalmers' forces, Major Alex. Chalmers commanding, returned the Yankee's visit, when Major Blythe was sent round the Federal pickets, killing and wounding several, and capturing two. This occurred five miles from Memphis. The enemy afterwards came beyond Nonconah, but, finding our troops drawn up in line of battle, deemed it not prudent to attempt an advance.

The Federals at Memphis were much alarmed, judging from the number of drums reported to be beating the long roll.

The Memphis papers announce that Kirby Smith had reached Little Rock; and Price left for Missouri.

TUESDAY.—A regiment of cavalry on transports passed Demopolis today, enroute for Columbus, Miss. That rich and fertile country is not to be protected from the chance of raids. Its grain resources, are said to be inexhaustible.

WEDNESDAY.—The great struggle at Charleston, has at last begun. Eight or nine of the iron-clads crossed the bar yesterday and attacked the forts. After two or three hours the firing ceased, and result unknown. Intense anxiety in the city, and crowds of ladies swarm the battery to witness the fight.

Enemy rapidly retreating from the Tallahatchie, and regard that movement, as well as the one by Deer Creek, a signal failure. Nothing remains but an assault upon Vicksburg, in the mode attempted last fall, in which they were so badly used up. This is all we could desire.

Banks has left Baton Rouge to demonstrate upon the Attakapas country.

Great consternation in Kentucky, from expectation of a Confederate advance.

THURSDAY.—So far the news is satisfactory from Charleston. Gen. Beauregard dispatches:

CHARLESTON, April 8.

GENERAL COOPER.—Seven turreted iron-clads and Ironsides are within the bar; twenty-two blockading off the bar. The Keokuk has certainly sank on the beach at Morris' Island. There is no disposition apparent to renew the attack. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Com'g.

The press dispatch is as follows:

CHARLESTON, April 7.

There has been no firing since half-past five o'clock. It is certain that the Keokuk and the Ironsides were badly injured. All the monitors were frequently hit, with results unknown.

Fort Sumter was the chief aim of all the iron-clads. Our casualties were one boy killed and five men badly wounded in Fort Sumter; one gun dismounted and one man wounded in Fort Moultrie. Other batteries not heard from. So far, our success is most gratifying. We expect a renewal of the attack at any moment. Occasional guns are only heard.

Lincoln is about drafting 200,000 new troops. Enemy evidently preparing for a grand attack upon Vicksburg. They are sending down cotton-clad boats from Memphis. Families are being continually exiled from Memphis, in retaliation for our guerrilla attacks on their steamers and rail-cars.

Fire has again been opened upon the Port Hudson batteries, but without effect. The enemy keep at a safe distance.

General Morgan has met with a repulse at Liberty, and Colonel Smith at Woodbury, Tenn.

FRIDAY.—No other movement of the enemy at Charleston. The Keokuk is certainly a wreck and abandoned, and the loss of life on her believed to be considerable. Vessels still within the bar.

General Walker has also destroyed a gunboat on the Coosawhatchie River, S. C.

Flat boats loaded with Federals have descended the Tensas River, La.

Great rejoicings at the North, upon the report that they have captured Charleston!!

Confederate loan of 15 millions sterling taken in the great European cities.

SATURDAY, 11th APRIL.—Leave Demopolis for Columbus, Miss.

Van Dorn has met with a severe reverse at Franklin, Tenn.

Another transport destroyed by our troops on the Cumberland river.

SUNDAY.—Reach Columbus at 3 p. m.

Iron fleet has taken its departure from Charleston, a part going South, and the remainder North. A virtual admission of defeat, and a glorious tribute to Carolina skill and valor.

A large meeting of the democracy of New

York, on the 9th, at Cooper Institute, adopted a platform, expressing opposition to the policy of the administration as hostile to the restoration of the Union; subversive of the Constitution and oppressive to the people—denouncing the measures of the last Congress as repugnant to every principle of justice, calculated to strengthen the Southern States and permanently establish a so-called Confederacy—declaring that the war, as conducted by the administration, has been a failure, and that immense resources, men and money, freely given by the people, had been dissipated without results: *Resolved*, That under these circumstances, we declare for peace. This administration cannot conquer the South if they would; and thus, the war proving unsuccessful, we favor peace and conciliation, as the only mode left to restore the Union, etc.

Fernando Wood, first speaker. He said: If asked what the democratic successor of Lincoln would do, he would answer, cease hostilities and obtain conference, officially or unofficially.

John S. Carlisle, of Virginia, said: The South can never be conquered. War can only end in a thorough exhaustion of both sides.

THE BATTLE OF CHARLESTON.

About noon on Sunday last, the first intelligence was flashed to the city from Fort Sumter, that the turrets of the far-famed Monitor gunboats were looming up against the southeastern horizon. During the afternoon the entire fleet hove in sight. Eight Monitors, besides the frigate Ironsides and twenty-seven wooden war vessels, took up their position just beyond the bar. As the news became bruited about the city, very many of our non-combatant population (previously incredulous of danger) made hasty preparations to depart; and every train that has left the city since has gone heavily laden with the eleventh-hour refugees and their effects.

Sunday night passed quietly by. Monday morning brought us reports of the movements of transports up the Stono river, and the debarkation of a considerable force of Yankee troops on Cole's Island. But throughout Monday and Monday night, the armored fleet held its position beyond the bar. On Tuesday morning it was observed that another Monitor had arrived, making a force of no less than ten iron-clad vessels, including the Ironsides. . . .

About half-past four o'clock the battle became fierce and general. The scene at that hour, as viewed from the Battery promenade, was truly grand. Battery Bee had now mingled the hoarse thunder of its guns in the universal din, and the whole expanse of the harbor entrance, from Sullivan's Island to Cumming's Point, became enveloped in the smoke, and constant flashes of the conflict. The iron-clads kept constantly shifting their position, but, whichever way they went, their ports, always turned towards the battlements of Sumter, poured forth their terrible projectiles against the walls of that famous stronghold. Ever and anon, as the huge shot went re-echoing towards the mark, the water was dashed up in vast sheets of spray, towering far above the parapet of the fort, while the wreaths of smoke constantly ascending from the barbette guns showed how actively the artillerymen of the post were discharging their duties.

Up to this time the frigate Ironsides had borne a very conspicuous part in the fight.

Her long hull lay at the distance, apparently, of a mile from our batteries, and her tremendous broadsides were more than once fully answered by broadsides from the fort. It soon became apparent that she was unable to stand the severe fire directed against her. Steaming rapidly southward, she gave Fort Sumter a few parting shots, and withdrew from the action. The Keokuk, a double-turreted Monitor, soon after followed her example; and before five o'clock the firing had evidently begun to slacken. The remaining Monitors, however, still kept up the bombardment, and our forts and batteries replied with undiminished alacrity. At a quarter after five P.M., the Monitors began to retire, and at half-past five the enemy fired the last shot of the engagement.

The Keokuk had her flag shot down, her boat shot away, three holes in her smoke-stack, and a portion of her bow shot off. The practice of our gunners was most creditable. Nearly every shot struck some one of the iron clads, but with what effect is not known.

The *Courier* says: "When the double-turreted monster (Keokuk), the most formidable of its class, came within range, Fort Sumter opened upon her with a broadside. They kept on their way and formed in line-of-battle off the fort at a distance of about two thousand yards.

"The Ironsides took position to the left of Fort Sumter, directing all her guns at that fort, and throwing shells exclusively.

MONDAY.—British government refuses a satisfactory reply to the Federals, touching the out-fit of Confederate war vessels there, and are threatened with war by the press.

Negro troops are being massed in every quarter, to depredate upon and murder the people of the South.

Grant's army near Vicksburg is believed to be moving northward, in order to reinforce Rosecrans, and fall with overwhelming force upon our Tennessee army. The opinion prevails that no attack will be made upon Vicksburg, the enemy having been foiled in all of his schemes.

It is now regarded certain, that a Confederate loan of 75 to 100,000,000 dollars, has been taken in Europe on most favorable terms. It is regarded as a practical recognition of the Confederacy.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENEMY.

The flight of Grant with nearly if not all of his army from before Vicksburg, is now reduced to a certainty and the reasons which prompted it, and the policy of the movement, will, of course, become the all-absorbing question with the people, until a solution shall be furnished by coming events. One important question in the matter is whether the movement is voluntary, or has it been superinduced and made necessary by important strategic movements of our own troops in Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. If the latter hypothesis be the true one, then has the idea of reducing

or capturing Vicksburg been given up, and the destination of Grant is Tennessee and Kentucky, which are, in all probability, the prizes to be fought for.

On the contrary, if the movement is voluntary, and not necessitated by movements of our own troops in the above-named States, then, in our opinion, it is only a change of plan for the reduction of Jackson, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, by a circuitous march by the way of Corinth to Columbus and Meridian. Grant can easily and rapidly concentrate his army at Corinth by way both of the Memphis and Charleston railroad and the Tennessee river. Once there, there being no force of consequence to oppose his progress, he could as rapidly advance southward upon Columbus, thence to Meridian, and thus effectually necessitate the evacuation of both Vicksburg and Port Hudson without a battle. This, we think, would require a larger force than he has at his command, as, in so long a line from Corinth to Meridian, he would necessarily leave his rear greatly exposed. His line would be liable to be cut by a small cavalry force at every point. Hence we are inclined to the opinion that Tennessee is his destination, where he will co-operate with Rosecrans in an effort to overthrow Johnston. At all events, whatever Grant's purposes may be, some great strategic movement is on hand, and the public will necessarily look forward to its solution with deep interest and solicitude. A few weeks will solve the question.

TUESDAY.—Railroad train destroyed by our forces, near Nashville.

LYNCHBURG, April 18.—A special dispatch to the *E. pub. can.*, dated Salem 18th, says: "Jenkins' expedition, with a small portion of his command in Western Virginia, has been completely successful. The elections and spring courts of the bogus Government, in all the counties west of the Kanawha River, were broken up, driving the enemy with loss into his fortifications at Hurricane Bridge. The expedition proceeded thence to Kanawha River, four miles below Winfield, riddled two Government steamboats which were passing, embarked at night in boats and floated down the Kanawha, attacking and capturing Point Pleasant next morning, killed and captured a number of the enemy. General Jenkins took 150 horses and destroyed a large amount of stores. The enemy made a most desperate effort to cut off his retreat from the Ohio River, but they were eluded and the command extricated in safety."

CHARLESTON, April 18.—All quiet. A few blockaders and the frigate Ironsides off the bar are the only vessels in sight to day.

A steamship arrived this morning from Bermuda with a cargo of army equipments, &c., for Government.

CHATTANOOGA, April 18.—The fight at Franklin was on this wise: Van Dorn attacked the enemy with 7,000 cavalry and Freeman's battery. The Federals retreated, but advanced again with large reinforcements. A bloody fight ensued. Freeman's battery was captured and Freeman killed. Our loss very heavy. We retreated from the place after six hours' hard fighting.

Later accounts represent the recapture of our artillery after the fall of Freeman.

We took no prisoners.

TULLAHOMA, April 18.—Information of a reliable nature is received to-day stating that

Wheeler has captured two trains—one between Louisville and Nashville, the other between Nashville and Murfreesboro'—with a large number of men and officers, destroying the trains. All quiet elsewhere.

WEDNESDAY, 15 April.—Another gunboat and propeller destroyed on the Cumberland River, near Clarksville, by Woodward.

Van Dorn's affair at Franklin turns out to have been exaggerated. His loss was small.

Major McCann has destroyed another train on Nashville road; also a wagon-train.

Federal transports have left the vicinity of Charleston. Their forces still occupy Coles, Keawah and Seabrook islands.

Enemy burn Palmyra, Tenn., in revenge for injury done to their gunboats.

RUSSELL ON LINCOLN.

The following letter of Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, is the most succinct and caustic criticism upon Lincoln's emancipation we have yet seen:

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1863.

My Lord—The proclamation of the President of the United States, inclosed in your lordship's dispatch of the 2d inst., appears to be of a very strange nature.

It professes to emancipate all slaves in places where the United States authorities cannot exercise any jurisdiction nor make emancipation a reality, but it does not decree emancipation of slaves in any State or parts of States occupied by Federal troops, and subject to United States jurisdiction, and where, therefore, emancipation, if decreed, might have been carried into effect.

It would seem to follow that in the Border States and also in New Orleans, a slave-owner may recover his fugitive slave by the ordinary process of law; but that in the ten States in which the proclamation decrees emancipation, a fugitive slave arrested by legal warrant may resist, and his resistance, if successful, is to be upheld and aided by the United States Authorities and the United States armed forces.

The proclamation, therefore, makes slavery at once legal and illegal, and makes slaves either punishable for running away from their masters, or entitled to be supported and encouraged in so doing, according to the locality of the plantation to which they belong, and the loyalty of the State in which they may happen to be.

There seems to be no declaration of a principle adverse to slavery in the proclamation. It is a measure of war, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind.

As President Lincoln has twice appealed to the judgment of mankind in his proclamation, I venture to say I do not think it can or ought to satisfy the friends of abolition, who look for total and impartial freedom for the slave and not for vengeance on the slave-owner.

I am, etc.,

RUSSELL.

[Signed]

EDITORIAL NOTES, ETC.

SINCE the issue of the December number, the editor has visited the Northern cities, Washington, etc., in the interests of the Tennessee Central Railroad, and expects to return to Nashville by the first of January. The many interesting notes made by him on this trip, which will be extended through South Carolina, Georgia, etc., will appear in the February number of the REVIEW.

Some very excellent works, recently supplied by the publishers, will be appropriately noticed in our next. Among the rest, from Appletons: *Children of the Frontiers*; *Hand-Book of Southern Travel*; *The Merchant of Berlin*, an historical novel, by L. Mühlbach, author of "Joseph II. and his Court."

From Harper & Brothers: *The Great Rebellion*, by John Minor Botts. Its Secret History, Rise, Progress and Disastrous Failure; *Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals of the United States*, by W. F. G. Shanks; *The Sanctuary*, a Story of the Civil War, by Geo. Ward Nichols, author of "Great March;" *Principia Latina*, Part I. and II., by Wm. Smith, LL.D.

From Hurd & Houghton: *Palgrave's Essay on Art*; *Beethoven's Letters*.

From Richardson & Co.: *Swinton's Army of the Potomac*; *Lee and his Generals*.

From Bleelock: *The War and its Consequences*, Farrar; *In Vinculis*, by A. M. Keiley.

The "Hand-Book of Travel" contains new and valuable information in regard to all of the Southern States. The "Letters of Beethoven" will be read wherever music has its votaries. The work of Mr. Swinton has already

been noticed at length, and extracted from in the REVIEW. Mr. Farrar's work is very philosophical. He was an eminent lawyer of Louisiana. "*In Vinculis*" is a record of imprisonment during the war. "Lee and his Generals" is a handsome volume, with fine illustrations, and will, we hope, be found in all Southern libraries.

The "Texas Almanac for 1867," prepared and published by W. Richardson & Co., of Galveston, is a valuable volume, illustrated with a map, abounding in information necessary for those who would understand the condition of the State. It is a work of over 300 pages. In regard to Railroads in Texas, we copy the following:

RAILROADS WITHIN THE STATE,
And statement showing the aid, of whatever description, received from the State by each.

Road.	Money Loaned.	Land. No. Ac's.
Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad.....	\$420,000	881,250
Houston, Texas, and Central Railroad.....	450,000	768,000
San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad .....	.....	277,760
Houston Tap and Brazoria Railroad.	300,000	512,000
Texas and N. O. Railroad.	430,500	821,120
Eastern Texas Railroad...	.....	192,000
Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad.....	.....	255,360
Southern Pacific Railroad.	150,000	160,000
Washington Co. Railroad..	66,000	112,640

On the subject of immigration, the following will repay perusal:

WHAT IMMIGRANTS TO TEXAS MAY EXPECT.

For the information of those desiring to come to Texas, we will state the following facts, which will be found to be strictly true:

1st. Those who have money to purchase lands can buy the very best, ready improved or unimproved, in every county in the State, at prices so low that every acre will pay for itself twice over by the crop it produces the first year.

2d. If a man wishes to make stock-raising his business, he can have the pasturage of as many thousand acres as he pleases, without money and without price.

3d. Those who are not able, or do not desire, to purchase lands for cultivation, can lease the best farm lands in this or any other country, in any county in Texas, already under fence

and ready for the plow. And if he desires it, he can have all the farming utensils furnished him, together with teams of horses, mules, or oxen, wagons, etc., sufficient for farming purposes, on the most liberal terms; and if he desires it, he can almost everywhere get the necessary provisions furnished him the first year, on a credit at the lowest market prices. The terms of lease are generally one half of the crop to the lessee, having every thing furnished him except provisions.

4th. Those who wish to purchase improved lands on a credit, can do so in any county of the State upon condition of paying a small installment of the price annually from the proceeds of the crops, so that it will require but four or five years for any industrious man to become the owner of a small farm of the best lands in the State. We believe there is scarcely a planter in Texas who will not readily sell his lands on such terms, in quantities to suit the purchaser.

5th. Unimproved lands of equally good quality can be purchased on the same terms at greatly reduced prices. The best unimproved lands may be had at from \$1 to \$5 per acre, the price varying according to locality, and the advantages of timber, water, and convenience to market. The value of improved lands varies from about \$5 to \$15 per acre; but the best lands can be had at these prices.

6th. Those who wish to engage in stock-raising (and most farmers in Texas have stocks of cattle varying from 50 to 500 head) can purchase stock-cattle at from \$3 to \$5 per head, and the increase of the stock is usually estimated at from 25 per cent. to 34 per cent. annually, with no other expense than occasional herding and branding the calves.

Mr. J. D. Fly, a respectable planter of Moulton, Lavaca county, makes the following propositions to immigrants:

1. When persons wish to purchase, we will sell them lands so low and on terms so accommodating, that none shall be dissatisfied.

2. To persons desiring to rent for one year, we will furnish houses, cleared lands, farming implements, and teams, for one half of the crop. If desired, we will also supply them with provisions on a credit at the customary prices of the country, which provisions are to be paid for out of the crop.

3. Where parties prefer leasing for a term of years, we will lease unimproved lands in lots of from 50 acres to any amount desired, for a term of 5 years, on the condition that the parties leasing shall clear and fence the lands, and put up suitable buildings, and for such labor they shall have *all they make free of rent or other taxes for five years*. And for the first year, in order that the parties may have time to clear, fence, and build, we will furnish them houses, and rent them sufficient cleared land to make bread.

4. Should the parties leasing desire, at the end of 5 years, to purchase the premises, they shall have the preference over all other purchasers, at the customary prices of such lands in this county.

My address is Moulton, Lavaca Co., Texas.
J. D. FLY.

Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, presents us a copy of Lossing's "Pictorial History of the Civil War," vol. 1. It is superbly executed, but every-

thing is represented from the extreme Northern stand-point. The reader of history must listen patiently to both sides, and form his own conclusions. In the pages of our REVIEW the Southern side will from time to time appear, and we trust that the people of the North will read it with as much freedom from passion and prejudice as we shall read works of the character of Mr. Lossing's. The magnificent illustrations and maps which he gives are at least worth the price of the book.

Alexander Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, established by a recent law, at Washington, in connection with the Treasury Department, has sent us No. 1 of "The Monthly Bulletin," which it is intended to publish from his office. We find it very interesting and valuable, and, knowing the rare capacities of Mr. Delmar as a statistician, have no doubt that the Bureau in his charge will be one of the most important in this or any other country. His selection was eminently fortunate. He has all the qualities necessary in such a position. Statistics is a specialty, as much so as law or physic, and we can no more extemporize a statistician than we can a lawyer or a doctor.

The South is now actively engaged in the establishment of manufactures, and very soon will enter into competition with New England everywhere. It is important that the character and value of our wares should be at once appreciated, and therefore we heartily endorse the proposal of our correspondents, Hale, Murdock & Peters, of Columbus, Miss., who send us their Circular, which we regard of so much importance as to insert entire. We can recommend those gentlemen as in every respect entitled to public confidence.

The struggle through which we have just passed, has in its results destroyed the great profit of procuring the raw material, and its manufacture must hereafter be the most remunerative, while we have such advantages over the eastern manufacture in the production of coarse fabrics, as to defy competition.

1st—Our labor is cheaper, from the fact that it can be fed, housed, and warmed, at a less price.

2d—The raw material is at our door, and can be obtained at a less cost.

3d—The price of freights, which is much greater than formerly, is largely in our favor, and must continue to our advantage, even if reduced.

4th—The great and constantly increasing market of the West is made of easy access by means of our rapidly expanding railroad system, and who doubts but that in the future of our children, the star of empire is to be westward.

Reasoning upon these facts, our people are arousing themselves to the necessity and propriety of changing, to a considerable extent, their pursuits, and the result is the rapid formation of companies all over the south, for the manufacture of the necessaries and comforts of life. But to manufacture extensively and profitably, we must seek a market abroad. The great west furnishes that market, while its rapidly increasing population will keep pace with any increase we can make in production. In the introduction of our goods in distant markets, we have met a serious difficulty from the fact that our wares were unknown to the trade, while our business would not justify the sending of agents through the country to introduce them; and the consequence was, that we were forced into the great markets where low, and sometimes ruinous prices, had to be submitted to.

We propose a plan to obviate this, and in this way: Let any manufacturer send us samples of his goods and prices. Our agents will travel through the southwest and northwest, calling at every trading point, showing samples, and taking orders, which orders will be sent to the manufacturers and the goods forwarded direct to the purchaser, the invoice to be paid for either when the order is given or the goods delivered. By this course the manufacturer will derive the following advantages:

1st—His wares are brought directly to the attention of all the dealers and without expense.

2d—The extent of his production will not prevent him from being presented in the large markets and in heavy contracts, because our agent having authority to sell for many mills, can supply any desired quantity, and by this combination can enter the market with more power than any single manufacturer, however large.

3d—Another great advantage is that he does not consign his goods all over the country and thus have his means so scattered as to be unable to control, at a time perhaps when he most needs them. He retains the goods in his own hands until they are sold.

The advantages to the merchant are, 1st, that he makes his purchases at such time and in such quantities as he desires, from first hands; 2d, that he is at once made acquainted with the character of all goods made in the south, and without expense of time or money; and 3d, his goods are furnished him direct

from the manufacturer and free from double freights and commissions.

A residence of more than 30 years in this city, most of which time has been spent in introducing southern made goods to the attention of buyers, induces us to believe that we can make it to the interest of manufacturers to try the experiment.


HALE, MURDOCK & PETERS.

The *American Industrial Agency* is established at No. 40 Broadway, New York, proposes a system by means of which Southern planters may obtain money relief and be enabled to work their plantations to advantage, and will furnish copies of their circulars whenever desired. It is clearly in vain, now, for the Southern People to discuss political affairs. They have no power to enforce a right or remedy a wrong. It is as undignified as futile to struggle. Yet they have a power more potent than any and all political combinations. That power is their undeveloped wealth and resources; the recuperation of their farms, the rebuilding their factories and railroads, the development of their material wealth; herein lies the power of political rehabilitation and herein alone.

Our importance as a people will keep pace with our importance in contributing to the material wealth of the State. With wasted fields—destroyed towns—unorganized labor—without money—without credit—utterly impoverished, we must be the prey of monied harpies and ambitious statecraft;—with large crops of the most important products of the world to sell—with flourishing manufactories and towns, inviting commerce—with capital beyond our wants, we can laugh to scorn political infringements and intrigues, and in turn become the arbiters of fortune and in consequence the power in the State.

To retain our lands and property,

and renew our enterprize and industry requires money; how is this to be obtained? certainly not by individual effort here and there, to mortgage or sell a part or all we have; a part that we may improve the balance or all to embark in new enterprises. We are met by the cold sneer that the political relations of the Sections are too unsettled to invest in the South; or we submit to Exaction of interest and a portion of our crops, which is ruinous.

 THE REVIEW FOR 1867. — This Number commences the *Third Volume* of the New Series, and the *thirty fourth* volume of the REVIEW.

It is a favorable time for new subscribers to send in their names, for Clubs to be formed at our reduced rates, and for remittances to be made, of which we are in great need.

The expenses of the REVIEW are three times what they were in former days! Even the most trifling sums are gratefully received. We know, and make all allowance for, the necessities of the country; but there are numbers who, by a very small effort, or sacrifice, might aid us in this contingency.

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